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ADVERTISING AGENCY
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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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Mr. J. H. Bates, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the Democrat, Daily and Weekly, at our best rates.

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
Office.—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se3td w

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS,
Office—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco. te5w

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF YOLO COUNTY.
Office—Court House, Woodland. de11dw

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. oc1dw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [se1dw

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

CLOSING OUT SALE AT COST
OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
—EMBRACING—
SILKS AND SATINS,
VELVETS AND PLUSHES
In all the Newest Styles. Also
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.
BUSINESS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE
At a Bargain.
ja1dw MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

W. W. KELLER,
Cabinet Maker, Manufacturer
And Dealer in Furniture and Bedding.
COLLEGE BLOCK,
Main Street, Woodland. Rooms formerly occupied by J. K. Smith.
Will keep a full assortment of everything in my line. Picture Frames made to order. fe4dw

YOLO HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE TACKNEY HOUSE,
WOODLAND, CAL.,
L. W. McDONALD, Proprietor.
Meals, 25 Cents. Lodging, 25 to 50 Cents.
Corral and Stables attached. Bar supplied with Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Free Carriage to and from the Hotel.
mh1dw

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
AND LOAN AGENCY
.....OF.....
GEORGE D. FISKE.
Money to Loan at Low Rates of Interest.
Agency of Sacramento Savings Bank.
de5dw

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop:—Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
fe18dw

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
fe26w

THOMAS SMITH. GEORGE WHITE.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
se26dw SMITH & WHITE, Proprietors.

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.
Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per Week, $6.00; Single Meals, 50 cents.
fe19w L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

CH. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WOODLAND RESTAURANT, nr. Exchange Hotel, John E. Tipton. Meals and beds 25c.

CAPITAL HOTEL, Matt. Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, John Gassner, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, A Main, between Second and Third streets.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

M. COHEN, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

WEBB BROS., Dry Goods and General Merchandise, opposite the Postoffice.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A. ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, etc., Excelsior Block.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store Grain and Wool, office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

CASLER & CO., Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

J. B. ELSTON, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON, Drugs, Medicines, etc., 1 door west of Express Office

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C. D Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

C. B. CULVER, Staple and Fancy Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

J. L. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc. College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & O'Connor, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, C. Smith & White, opposite Exchange Hotel.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, F. Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MRS. H. KAREWSKY, Fashionable Millinery & Dressmaking, at the White House.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

E. G. HOERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter Main street, opp. Water Works.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

THOMAS. McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N.W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS

WOODLAND PLANING MILLS AND BOX Factory, W. H. Carson, Prop'r, near Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, (Weekly) W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Publishers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

WM. H. WINNE, Contractor and Builder, next to Perry's Blacksmith Shop, First st.

B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc. south side Main, near Railroad street.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Hair Cutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

EXCHANGE SALOON, Ben. Baker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, Matt. Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

JUST OUT.
HOOD'S GREAT BOOK
OF THE WAR.
ADVANCE AND RETREAT,
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:
By General J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, published for
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND,
—BY—
General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
New Orleans, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans. (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 60 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a line steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle-fields bound in handsome gray English cloth, at three dollars, or in fine sheep binding with marble edge, three dollars and fifty cents—in half bound Morocco, library style, four dollars, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full gilt edges and sides, five dollars.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft or check, a copy will be sent free of postage, registered as second-class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library on every desk, or upon the bookshelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantial aid to so deserving a cause.

For terms, rates to agents, etc., address with full particulars,

Gen'l. G. T. Beauregard, Publisher,
On Behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
fe5dw3m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MR. L. C. JORAN,
ARTIST,
Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the rear of Morin's Tin Shop, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only. Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. au1dw

THE "RECORD-UNION" OPPOSING CENTRALIZATION.

We were agreeably surprised to read in the *Record-Union* of the 20th instant a lengthy editorial article taking strong Democratic and patriotic ground against centralization, toward which our government is rapidly tending—at least so far as its highest legal tribunals are concerned—in taking away the rights of States and centering all power in the Federal Government at Washington. And we are pleased to see our able and influential contemporary take this course, for the reason that its sound views on this all-important subject will reach just the class of readers who need that kind of instruction, because, as the *Record-Union* candidly admits in the same article, "the Republican party is half unconsciously supporting that radical change of government which is being effected almost without the knowledge of the people." It is well known that Democratic journals have constantly warned the people of the impending danger, heeding the teachings of the fathers—that the liberties of the people must be guarded with jealous care against just such encroachments as are now threatening the Republic. We give below the concluding portion of the *Record-Union's* article, with unqualified approval:

"There is no subject which so urgently demands popular attention as this, for it involves in all probability the very life of the Republic. It is plain to all who are willing to use their eyes that the sovereignty of the States is being invaded and enfeebled in every direction, and that the Federal Government is acquiring greater power every year. The rights of the States over their own creatures have already been denied. The authority of the Federal Government to traverse State laws, to indict State judicial officers, practically to dictate State legislation, is now affirmed. There are indeed few or no traces of their reserved rights remaining to the States, and it is perfectly apparent that if the present tendencies are not checked, in a few years centralization will be complete, and the separate rights of States, always including the right of local self-government, will be no longer more than a tradition.

"It is necessary to make it clear what this change means, and what influence it must exercise upon popular liberty and national vitality. All history shows that the diffusion of institutional self-government to the greatest possible extent is necessary to the securing of the largest measure of freedom, and the most just and least burensome government. This diffusion the American States enjoyed originally, and it is this which is threatened. We have reached a point in our national history when the people must rouse and insist upon great reforms or the natural tendency of affairs will carry us on to a centralized absolutism certain to pave the way for a military despotism. The danger lies not alone in the strongly marked centralizing policy of the Supreme Court, but in the formidable support which the corrupt condition of politics gives to this movement. Already the people have lost control of politics. Everywhere a few men manipulate the machinery, pack the caucuses, arrange the preliminaries, "fix" the Conventions and leave to the masses only the privilege of voting for the candidates they have had no part in choosing. Congress demands and depends on civil service corruption and resists all efforts at reform in that direction. The public service, which ought to be non-political as absolutely as any private or corporate business system is, has been converted into a mere party machine, monopolized by the ruling faction, and all public rights in the control of it are ignored. With a Federal office-holding army depending upon Congress, with a series of judicial rulings breaking down and destroying State sovereignty, with corruption instinctively tending more and more to Washington, as the safest place in which to promote schemes which the closer inspection of State Legislatures would thwart, it is evident that the movement towards centralization must inevitably acquire greater impetus as it proceeds. And meantime the people are being stripped of their defenses. The greater a country becomes, the denser its population, the more complex its interests, the more necessary is it that the people everywhere should keep the levers of self-government in their own hands. For the removal of authority to a distance always involves the weakening of responsibility and the encouragement of corruption. And since the Supreme Court is striking down the defenses of the people one by one, at the same time that the organization of corruption in the public service is being made more complete, it would be the blindness of imbecility not to anticipate the worst. An irresponsible Congress means a plundered people; means a centralized absolutism of the Boss Tweed pattern; means the constant employment of the cant of patriotism as a disguise for the reality, scoundrelism; means the extinction of those well ordered institutions which, if carefully preserved, would have secured 'an indestructible Union of indestructible States,' but the destruction of which threatens the conversion of the Union into a rope of sand. Beyond centralized absolutism, such as that towards which we are rapidly drifting, there is no national future possible. To arrive at such a state of things would be to practically reach the end of the American Republic. If this collapse is to be prevented however, public opinion must be better instructed than it has been heretofore."

HENRY WARD BEECHER went down to Frankfort, Kentucky, the other day with a view of telling the people there how to do and how not to do things. Those bucolic Corn-crackers thought they knew all they cared to know about H. W. B.'s theory and practice of moral philosophy and social ethics, and proceeded to barricade all of their churches and public halls against the Plymouth pastor, and left him shivering on "the ragged edge." He went away without lecturing.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—As a result of the spirited action of the Citizens' Committee and Judge Rix, Kearneyism has received a much needed quietus. The utterances of the sand lot apostles for the past two or three days have been more in accord with the speech of reason. The sentences of Kearney and Gannon, one thousand dollars fine and six months imprisonment each, have led to a desire to compromise matters, and the Ward Presidents of the Workingmen's party are out in a card, stating that hereafter they will stick to legitimate agitation to accomplish their ends. A conference has been held between Mayor Kalloch, representing the Workingmen, and a committee of the citizens; at which it was mutually agreed that both should aid the Board of Health in abating the Chinatown nuisances and assist in enforcing all anti-Chinese measures. The Workingmen further agree to disband their militia and give up the further agitation of violence. Apropos of this matter, many men in the Workingmen's ranks are opposed to a quiet solution of the matter since the U. S. Circuit Court decided the law against corporations employing Chinese unconstitutional and void, because, as the Court alleges, it is at variance with Federal law,

Mrs. Belloc's death last Saturday was a very extraordinary case of domestic infelicity. On the 8th of March, 1877, Miss Mary Sewell, daughter of Gen. Sewell, of the U. S. Army, was married to Hyppolite Belloc, at the Church de Notre Dame des Victorie. The affair was one of the most brilliant society events of that year. Both were aristocrats, but of a different order. Miss Sewell, as the wife of an American, would no doubt have led a long and happy life and by her beauty have graced any society, but as the wife of an exclusive Frenchman she was literally buried alive. After the wedding trip, as is the French custom, her husband gave her a fine establishment, but lived entirely apart from her. She was alone with her servants, and when her child was born, it, too, was taken away from her to be brought up under the influences of French aristocracy. Lonely and miserable as she was, everything powder and court courtesy, her people barely countenanced, it was no wonder her American heart broke, and she went out to the old Mission Cemetery and laid down and died. Gen. Barnes' testimony in the case and all the facts show Belloc to be a moral murderer." T. L. B.

A Fine Collection of Advocates of the Third Term.

[From the New York Sun.]

Hamilton Fish favors a third term. Grant raised him from the political grave, where he had been quietly interred, and made him Secretary of State.

Elihu B. Washburne tolerates a third term. Grant made him Secretary of State and then Minister to France.

Colfax warms to the third term policy. Grant preferred him for Vice-President in 1868, instead of Gov. Fenton.

Senator Conkling pushes the third term. Grant earnestly desired him to be his successor in 1876, provided he could not succeed himself.

Don Cameron is working with all the proverbial energy and skill of a Winnebago for a third term. Grant appointed him Secretary of War.

Secor Robeson pants for a third term. Grant made him Secretary of the Navy and enabled him to get rich out of the corrupt rings in his department.

Columbus Delano longs for a third term. Grant made him Secretary of the Interior, and thus opened to him the fat placers of the Indian rings.

William W. Belknap is extremely solicitous for the third term. Grant appointed him Secretary of War, and thus gave him an opportunity to make money out of post-trader contracts, and when he got caught allowed him to resign, and thereby escape impeachment.

Edwards Pierrepont is going to the Chicago Convention to support the third term. Grant first appointed him United States District Attorney, then Attorney-General, and finally Minister to England

John A. J. Creswell, familiarly known as Chorpenning Creswell, is trying to get a delegation from Maryland to Chicago for the third term. Grant appointed him his first Postmaster-General, and Creswell is understood to have put his influence where it would do the most good for himself and friends.

George H. Williams is toiling for a third term. Grant made him Attorney-General, and tried to put him on the bench as Chief Justice, but the Senate proved refractory.

Joseph P. Bradley decides in favor of a third term, and so does William Strong. They were placed on the bench of the Supreme Court by Grant for the purpose of overruling one of its previous decisions.

James N. Tyner is traveling the country for the third term. Grant made him Postmaster-General, and he is supposed to have got fat on the drippings of unclean contracts.

Father Taft is for a third term. Grant lifted him out of comparative obscurity into the Attorney-Generalship.

Gen. O. E. Babcock is laboring for the third term. Grant appointed him his confidential private Secretary, and saved him from destruction as a member of the whiskey ring.

Gen. Arthur runs the machine for a third term here in New York. Grant appointed him collector of New York.

Gov. Cornell brings all his influence to bear in behalf of the third term. Grant made him Surveyor of New York.

John F. Smyth is ardent in his advocacy of a third term. Grant surprised the State of New York by appointing him Postmaster of Albany.

SAYS the Washington *Post:* In a speech before the Sherman Club, of Cincinnati, Deacon Richard Smith utters a solemn warning to those who favor Grant because they expect him to seize the Presidential office in case he shall have no title thereto. This good man says he does "not believe the man exists who could live two hours in the country if he should undertake to seize upon the Government and to overturn the Constitution of the country, no matter what party he belonged to or how great he was in public estimation." The Deacon is right. The nearest approach that ever has been or will be made to that occurred when Mr. Hayes got in. Usurpation, either by peaceful means or by force, will not be tolerated again.

EX-Empress Eugenie is traveling incognito as Countess Pierrefords.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]
SACRAMENTO, March 25th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since my last some measures of importance have been acted upon,

THE CHARTER

Of San Francisco, after obstructing the course of legislation for one whole week, has been at last perfected in the Senate and passed to engrossment by a vote of 22 to 15. Mr. West, after arguing against the bill both on Constitutional and politic views, went over and voted for the engrossment, because, as he alleged, he feared chaos in San Francisco. One of the reasons that carried the Constitution triumphantly through the canvass, and gave it so large a majority, was that

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Was by this instrument withdrawn from the general halls of legislation and given to the people of cities, counties and towns. Especially was it popular, because this was effected in regard to San Francisco. All were aware of the time and trouble the Legislature has had in the past to make laws suitable for and desired by that city, but now, after by a fair interpretation of the fundamental law of the State this business had been transferred to the people of these localities, the Legislature, under a thin fiction of classification, makes an

ENTIRE CHARTER

For that city. Were I Governor I would delight to veto so preposterous an assumption of authority. It is a palpable violation of the Constitution, in its letter and in its spirit, and a violation in the face of the universal opinions expressed—in the Constitutional Convention, on the stump and in all the newspapers. It is a violation of one of its popular features—local self-government. Much good may it do the Republican party in San Francisco.

Mr. Cameron, of the Assembly, in accordance with the suggestion in the Governor's message approving the Revenue Bill, No. 404, introduced a

SUPPLEMENTAL ACT

"Relative to the Assessment of Property." This bill was framed so as to exclude the credits contained in *pass-books* held by depositors in savings banks, because it was conceived that the effect of the Revenue Bill was to make double taxation. It is well that this bill was introduced, for it may teach our worthy Governor not to attempt to run the Legislature as well as the executive department of government. He did not see the dilemma in which I think it placed him, he admits the law was in compliance with the Constitution, or as he puts it: "failing to find in it any constitutional inhibition to justify the interposition of the executive veto," he at the conclusion of his message commends the Legislature to "take prompt measures to remedy the wrong." Now the new constitution is mandatory in all its provisions. It positively declares credits are property, and shall be taxed. Any and all laws, supplementary or otherwise, which render

NULL AND VOID

A plain constitutional provision, is vicious and corrupt legislation. The act introduced by Mr. Cameron was intended to destroy the force and effect of the Revenue Law.

This revenue act is constitutional, as the Governor admits, and for this reason he cannot veto it; but he suggests that the Legislature should pass a law to defeat its intendments and its operation. Is not this using the cat's paw to pull out the chesnuts? I leave this without further comment except that I think the Governor was over-persuaded by—and should look with suspicion upon—those friends who so strongly urged him to veto the bill, and through whose instrumentality he undoubtedly made the unfortunate suggestion. Well, the Assembly showed good sense and crushed the life out of the bill by striking out the enacting clause by a vote of 54 to 21, and savings banks will have to pay their quota for the support of the government.

PASS BOOKS.

These delectable little volumes are in the eyes of many Legislators sacred affairs, and ought not to be subject to the prying curiosity of the Assessor. It is the evidence of the indebtedness of a savings bank for money advanced. Other persons obtaining money from those possessing it, have to give a note well endorsed, perhaps a mortgage, and may be a deed of trust; but a savings bank, just for the form of the thing, gives a pass-book. Oh Mammon! thy agents on earth are highly esteemed. Thy soulless, thy fictitious agents, for whom the Legislature has made an imaginary existence, are very potent in courts of law. These thieving agents can get money by simply entering the amount in a *pass-book*, while these "artificial persons" want mortgages—aye, cut-throat mortgages—or still worse, deeds of trust, with *verbal* conditions, before they will part with any money, excepting and provided always that the borrower is not an officer of the bank; but if an officer, then he can get large sums for small security. Vide—Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, Sacramento city. I hope you and your readers will excuse me. I am not in love with the banking system.

THE WOMEN,

Bless their dear hearts—who that has a mother or a sweet-heart but is made glad by their triumphs? On last Wednesday night the inestimable privilege of voting at school elections for school officers, was, so far as the Assembly is concerned, granted to women. It is by no means certain that the Senate will stand by the action of the Lower House. The vote was 42 for, 38 against. This was a very full vote.

GENERAL BUSINESS,

We may now anticipate the transaction of a considerable amount of general business, but little has as yet been done. The debris question still blocks the way in the Assembly. It is a question of great interest and much intricacy. INDEX

IN the House of Representatives, March 19th, Mr Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Labor Depression, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to give notice of the Chinese Government that it is desired of the United States Government that the clause in the treaty between the two Governments which allows and permits emigration of subjects and citizens of the two countries be abrogated and annulled.

THE donations of food for the Irish famine suffers are greater than the United States ship Constellation, now loading at New York, can carry, and sufficient for another cargo can easily be obtained.

THE Republicans in this State are sorely distressed over the unfavorable prospects of the Democratic party in the next election. The strangest feature of it is, to see their sympathies running in that direction.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—As the time approaches for the Chicago Convention there is unquestionably a rise in the Grant candidate stock. Senator Cameron was in earnest the other day in saying that, beyond a few slates who might instruct for "favorite sons," there would be little opposition to Grant on the first ballot, and that long before the Convention the question would be settled in Grant's favor. Senator Cameron may be mistaken, but he is Chairman of the principal Committee of the party, and has at least as good means of information as any one else. Whatever opposition the people may have to a third term, it is certain that party managers desire one. It is the opinion of many Republicans and most Democrats with whom I have talked here, that large masses of Republican voters will remain away from the polls if Grant is nominated, or, if they vote, will vote for an acceptable Democratic candidate. The friends of Senator Blaine are far less confident than a month ago. They talk a good deal less of Pennsylvania delegates and New York delegates disobeying instructions. Mr. Sherman's friends express no hope except in the event of a close contest between Grant and Blaine. The man we should nominate is the man who can run best against Grant. This being admitted, we cannot commence too soon to decide who that man is.

Democrats who are generally reasonable in their expectations, anticipate advantage from the recent decision of the Supreme Court in connection with the Federal election laws. They say, and with show of probability, that immediate and positive threats of centralization, and a promise that further and more extreme laws of the kind will be decided constitutional, are covered by the decision, and that the general disapproval among conservative men of such a promise will make a valuable plank in a Democratic platform. As long as there is a Republican Executive and a Republican Supreme Court, relief is to be sought at the polls, and the very excesses of those in authority will, our friends believe, have in the end a good effect. RENO.

Curing Fruit by Cold.

From the *Mountain Messenger* we learn that an experiment was made at a foundry in Placerville, lately, in fruit-curing, by a blast of cold air. In this experiment about a peck of sliced apples were placed in a sieve and subjected to a cold air blast for three hours in the cupola furnace of the foundry, and the fruit is reported to have been completely and beautifully cured by the treatment, remaining soft without the slightest discoloration. We were about to say dried, but cured is a better word, for there was none of that hard, harsh, stiff dryness about it which frequently results by drying by sun-heat or fire-heat. The experiment was a most graitfying success, and, in our judgment, is fraut with results of great importance to the growers and manipulators of fruit. The blast of cold air completely frees the fruit from its excess of moisture, and no possibility of burning or shriveling it. Compared with our sun-drying, it effects a great saving of expense, attention and risk. Anybody who can command or devise a strong blast of cold air, can dry fruit in a superior—we might say perfect—manner, without being dependent on the weather and waiting on the slow process of sun-drying, and without the most expensive resort to fuel and risk of overheating.

Organize!

In years when the Presidential election occurs party lines are drawn more strictly than in any other. It is hardly to be supposed than even in the smallest caucus politics will be ignored. In the National Democratic ranks there is plenty of good timber. If, as it is claimed, the party is in the majority throughout the country, it should work as one man. Now is the time to bury past differences. The seeming division among our opponents is skin deep. They do not reach to the marrow, and whoever receives their nomination will be supported by every mother's son of them. Keeping this well in mind, Democrats should see to it that there are no stragglers in their ranks. In every township and hamlet there should be organized a Democratic Club. The Democrats can win if they work unitedly—and that is the only way in which they will gain success. The call of our National Democratic Committee is broad, and embraces all opposed to a third-term and an empire—all opposed to the Republican party. Let's have a through organization!—*Kalamazoo Gazette.*

Gorham Removed.

A Blaine man, in the person of Edward McPherson, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been chosen Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, to succeed George C. Gorham. Gorham has been removed in obedience to the demand of the entire Republican machine in California, but in his position as Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Chron

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

Two Kisses.

When I made a visit home,
And stole up stairs, good fortune leading,
I saw, or rather thought I saw,
My sister in the study reading.

With noiseless tread I forward crept,
With schêmes of mischief most imprudent;
And leaning o'er the arm-chair's back,
I softly kissed the gentle student.

She turned to fly with burning face,
As if a brother's kiss polluted—
Rapture! 'Twas not my sister Lu,
But Cousin Amy I saluted.

Of course I then began to beg
She would excuse my having kissed her;
Protesting that, upon my word,
I really thought it was my sister.

A conversation followed next,
Whose theme, be sure, was not the weather;
And then a very blissful pair
Seated—well, rather close together.

And Amy, with her roguish way,
When for the second time I kissed her,
Said, archly looking up to me,
"Are you quite sure it's not your sister?"

Flora's Fortune.

"Narrow blue velvet ribbon, ma'am? Yes, ma'am, in half a minute. Velvet ribbons, Miss Darcy, and look sharp about it!"

Flora Darcy dropped the elaborate strip of scarlet worsted upon which she was at work, and hurried forward to her place behind the counter—for Screw & Pinch made it a rule never to allow any time to be wasted in their establishment. When she saw the faces of her customers she was to serve, she dropped the box of velvet ribbons, and exclaimed:—

"Aunt Juliet?—and Clara!"

The words broke almost unconsciously from her lips; the next minute she checked herself abashed.

"Dear me, Clara," faltered the elder lady, half angry, half confused, "this is very embarrassing to—"

"Do hush, mamma! What a fool you are!" said Miss Clara Darcy, in a not very filial strain. "Of course we aren't obliged to recognize any relationship with this—this young woman. Let us go;" and they went.

Flora Darcy had had a hard day of it at Screw & Pinch's; and it was not until they were closing up for the night that she had an opportunity to clear the heaped-up counter which was her special charge. A pasteboard box cover lay on the floor, partly under the counter, and as Flora stooped to pick it up, something glittered beneath it—a gilt-clasped portemonnaie!

"Some lady has left her portmonnaie on the counter, and it has got brushed off with the trimmings," was the girl's first thought as she opened it. "And it's full of bank-notes, too! I never saw so much money at one time in all my life before!"

At the same instant a perfumed card dropped from the inner compartment—a card engraved in fashionable "old English" characters:—

"MRS. DEVEREUX DARCY."

The blood instinctively rushed into Flora's pale and wearied cheek.

"It is Aunt Juliet's purse—and the money is hers—no, *ours*. Did not her husband meanly deprive my mother of her poor little fortune? Does he not live in luxury while we are starving? But it is not mine. I will take it to Aunt Darcy at once."

She turned resolutely toward the aristocratic part of the city in which dwelt Mrs. Devereux Darcy. It was a long walk, but Flora scarcely heeded it, so eager was she to rid herself of the tiny burden that was momentarily growing heavier in her heart and hand.

Mrs. Darcy was at dinner; "she could see no one," was the answer which Flora received when she requested a brief interview with her aunt—nor was she blind to the footman's insolent and supercilious stare as he delivered his stereotyped answer.

"You will give her this parcel, if you please," she said, a little annoyed.

"Yes, miss, I'll give it to her," was Mercury's reply, as he yawned visibly, and shut the door after her; while Flora, infinitely relieved, tripped away with a heart many degrees lighter than it had been.

"I shall soon be at home, now," thought Flora. "I hope mamma is not alarmed at my unusual delay."

Alas! poor Flora! how little did she anticipate how many long days and weeks would elapse before she would be "at home" again!

* * * * * * *

Miss Clara Darcy had sat a whole hour in full dress, white kid gloves, silver bouquet holder and all, and was beginning to wax exceedingly impatient, when at length "Dr. Philipson" was announced—a frank and handsome young man, with thoughtful gray eyes and port erect as that of Hyperion!

"You must excuse my delay, Miss Darcy; we professional men are not always masters of our own time, and I was detained by a street accident—a broken arm."

"Ah, indeed?"

"Yes—a pretty little sewing-girl, I should judge—sent to the hospital. And, by the way, it's a curious coincidence—but her name is Darcy."

"Darcy?" echoed Clara.

"Yes—Flora Darcy."

"How strange! I thought," added Clara, with the glib readiness of the habitual falsehood-monger, "that we were the only family of the name in the city. Papa—ahem—he's no relations living."

* * * * * * * * *

The intense glow of the August sunshine quivered fitfully on the floor of the "convalescent ward," as Dr. Philipson's footsteps rung strong, nervous and inspiring upon its threshold. There was many a heart leaped up at the familiar sound, but most of all the heart of poor Flora Darcy, who was sitting up for the first time since the long, wearisome fever that had followed on the pain and inflammation of her broken arm.

All the morning she had been thinking of Dr. Philipson—but scarcely more than Dr. Philipson had been thinking of her. What should he do with this fair, fragile convalescent who was just emerging from the valley of the shadow of death?

She had told him much of her history, and the rest had been unconsciously revealed in the incoherent ravings of fever. Had Clara Darcy known this, she could, perhaps, have understood the sudden and unaccountable cessation of Dr. Philipson's visits and attentions. As it was, she was involved in a curious medley of conjectures and bewilderment, not unmingled with the acutest mortification.

Dr. Philipson came to Flora last in his round of visits.

"Well, Flora," he said, cheerily, "you are really sitting up; this looks encouraging."

She smiled faintly.

"We shall discharge you in a day or two—what am I to understand by your sober little face?"

"I have lost my situation; my mother has spent her little all; I am not yet strong enough to work—and—I cannot beg."

"You have relations—the Devereux Darcys. Why not go to them?"

"I would die first, sir," she said with energy.

Dr. Philipson smiled as he stroked down Flora's short, curly hair.

"Flora," he said gently, in a voice so low that it was audible to her ears alone—but no matter what he said.

* * * * * * * * *

"Mamma!" shrieked Clara Darcy one morning not long after, "here's Dr. Philipson's marriage in the paper, and who do you suppose he has married? My cousin Flora!"

"Your cousin Flora?" echoed the matron, in dismay.

"This comes of hospitals and those horrid infectious places," went on Clara, hysterically. "I wouldn't marry a doctor—no, not if there wasn't another man in the world!"

And rather irrelevantly she burst into tears—tears that would have been bitterer yet if she could have known how quietly happy Dr. Philipson and his young wife were.

The Family Library.

Make a family library. The home ought no more to be without a library than without a dining-room and kitchen. If you have but one room, and it is lighted by the great wood fire in the flaming fireplace, as Abraham Lincoln's was, do as Abraham did—pick out one corner of your fireplace for a library, and use it. Every man ought to provide for the brain as well as for the stomach.

This does not require capital; there are now cheap editions of the best books; it only requires time and forecast. We write in a private library, and a fairly good one for working purposes, of three thousand and odd volumes; we began it twenty years ago, on a salary of $1,000 a year, with five books—a commentary in four volumes and a dictionary. The best libraries are not made; they grow.

In forming a library, if your means are small, do not buy what you can beg or borrow. Depend, as Joseph Cook does, as many of the greatest authors have done, on public libraries—the district library, the lyceum, the book club, the circulating library—or on more fortunate friends. Buy only what you cannot borrow.

At first buy only books that you want immediately to read. Do not be deluded into buying books because they are classics, or cheap, or that you may get rid of an agent. One book read is worth a dozen looked at. No book is possessed till it is read.

Reference books constitute an exception, and an important exception to this rule. These are the foundations of a good library. The essential reference books are Webster's dictionary—for the family use Webster is incomparably the best—a good atlas and an encyclopædia. Any school atlas will do (and a second-hand one can be had for almost nothing), though if you are able to purchase it, Zell's hand atlas is much better. There is no best cyclopædia; your choice must depend upon your resources, pecuniary and mental.

In purchasing books, exercise a choice in editions. The lowest-priced books are not always the cheapest. Buy books of transient interest or minor importance—all novels, for example, and current books of travel—in cheap forms. The best novels can be had in prices ranging from ten to fifteen cents each; a binder, at the cost of a dollar, will enable you to bind together all of a size, and make a volume of what would otherwise become, when read, only material for the waste-basket. On the other hand, histories, classics of all sorts, and generally all permanent books, should be bought in good binding and good type. It takes well-seasoned lumber to make a good family library.

An Original Critic on Herr Adamowski, the Violinist.

The following is a composition by a boy who attended the Thursby concert, at Binghamton, by courtesy of a billboard ticket, giving his opinion of Herr Adamowski's violin solo playing: "Fust wen he come out he stud stil a minit and luked at the peple like would say this is me this is—and then he just striked a posish an begined to fiddle, fust off I didn't like it wuth sour beens cos it made me feel lonesome, like I had dun somethin I won't glad of, but bimeby wen he cum to the hornpipe on the end of the tune wich was, a awful long wun an didn't have no reglar tune to it nohow. I never see sich a fidler sense I was born; he clum from one end to the top an' back agin' down low, quicker'n scat, an' you couldn't see his fingirs, nur his arm, nur nothin', not no mor'n you see the spokes in the wagin when I drive my Unkle Jim's ole hoss wen I kno he don't kno about me. He played that ere hornpipe like litenin' an' I liked it to, it made me feel all over like it was a Christmas tree agin, but bimeby he cum back on that ole slow time agin, an' this time he had a little brass comb on his fidle wich made it sound like one of them ventrillikers dose wen they talkes like a little man in the box, an' sez I, i don't see wen a man can fidle such inspirin' gigs like he kin wat he wants for to fool them with ere kind of shiverin tunes fur, like, it would freze a feller's marrer bones to deth.—*Binghampton Republican.*

Mr. William Knighton writes to the *Times:* "During the early part of this year I was in the Holy Land. Everywhere, from Dan to Beersheba, I saw evidence of the renewed energy and activity of the Jewish race. As a people the Jews are flocking back to the land of their forefathers in great numbers from all the countries of Europe. In Jerusalem and its neighborhood particularly, every plat of ground for sale is eagerly bought by them."

A hypocrite is a man who tries to be pious and can't, with a preponderance of cant.

The European Situation.

In the reports by cable of the opening of the German reichstag, Thursday, the speech from the throne justified the military law as a measure of security made necessary by the increased armaments of neighboring countries. The people in the United States who have a standing army of something like twenty thousand men, can hardly realize what was meant by the distinguished statesman who said that "all Europe is dying in armor." The nations of the continent are by their jealousies compelled to maintain large standing armies so as to be ready to prevent any advantage being taken by an enemy who is better prepared for war. Count von Moltke is reported as saying that the expense of keeping Germany in readiness for war is small compared with the loss she would suffer if attacked while unprepared for war. This is the theory upon which Europe continues to exhaust itself in the fearful drain of constant military expenditure. On this shallow argument Germany must in a time of peace keep under arms, year after year, nearly half a million men, lest some day there should be war. Russia must keep a million for the same reason, and France must keep as many as Germany. In our telegraph reports of Friday is a statement that while the French army estimates of 1870 were barely five hundred million francs, they will now exceed nine hundred million francs. The French army is numerically stronger and probably better armed than the German army. The Russian army has also been considerably increased. From the language of some of the French monarchial journals it would appear certain that if the parties they represent obtained power, they would immediately plunge France into war. In view of this, Germany, though desiring peace, must follow the example of her neighbors in their immense armament.

The position taken by Germany is not altogether correct in theory. It is not cheaper to keep a nation prepared for war, as preparation is now understood in Europe, than it is to endure the destruction of war when it comes. No loss the war can inflict, not all the destruction and waste of a war continued for one year is so costly as thirty years of preparation and peace. Germany has spent more since her late war with France to put herself in a position to make revenge impossible than France lost by that war, and it seldom happens that a war is so uninterruptedly unfortunate to the arms of one side as the late Franco-German war was. The expenditures will be kept up and the people will be compelled to yield to the demands of the rulers, although the governments protest that nothing but peaceful relations are maintained with other powers. While this policy remains millions of men in arms will be taken from agricultural and industrial pursuits, and various nations will be kept watching each other with vigilance, and keep their armies at the largest footing in order not to be taken by surprise.—*Hawkeye.*

Growing Old.

Yes, we are all growing old, though unconsciously, and the current of life flows on as smoothly as ever; indeed, the fuller the current, the more noiseless the flow. And months and years are, after all, so very much alike that they pass without special observation, and we begin to get old before we think of it. And when we sit down to a simple sum in arithmetic—the subtraction of the year of our birth from the current year—we are astonished at the answer, and are so doubtful of its correctness that we go over it a second time, but always with the same result. Children grow up around us, but we get used to that, and seldom stop to compute their ages and realize the swift flight of years. In fact, our children never get old to us. The wife who has stood lovingly and faithfully at our side so long never changes, and is always the fair young bride of the old and happy days. And so with husband—to the wife. Though his hair might have grown gray in some way which we do not understand, and his firm step may seem a little less elastic or firm than it was, the husband does not seem to have changed much after all. He is to us the same strong, manly one whom we loved so much, and to whom we confided so much just a little while ago. To be sure, the few friends of our youth that remain are all gray-headed, but we do not think much of that, for we all seem to be using the same fashionable hair-dye. There is nothing in that to attract special attention. Some one—he may have been a philosopher—has said that if we doubt whether we are really growing old we should look in the face of a friend whom we have not seen for twenty years. The preacher tried that a few days ago. He did more; he looked in the face of a friend whom he had not seen for nearly forty years. What his thought of him was he does not know. They were both too polite to express their thoughts. He knows that he kept wondering, and wonders yet, what had happened to his friend that he should look so very old.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt wrote recently to General Sherman, saying that it was not his desire that the diamonds—the necklace of which so much has been said—should be given to any one member of his family, and, having learned that he had four daughters, it was his wish then that the diamonds should be mounted in sets and divided equally between them. These daughters are Mrs. Fitch, (formerly Minnie Sherman) Ella Sherman, Lizzie Sherman, and Rachel Sherman. The necklace has accordingly been mounted in four magnificent pendants, four pairs of splendid solitaire ear-rings and eight rings. These four ladies are now the happy possessors of four complete suits of diamonds, the value of each suit being at least $75,000. This makes each of them rich in her own right through the generosity of Egypt's late ruler.

CONVERSATION. — In conversation there is a language of prudery and a language of grossness. Propriety is somewhere about the middle between these two extremes. Human nature, especially in large cities, does not bear exquisite refinement. To refine is to be indelicate; to hide is to discover. In America people sometimes get a very wantonness of delicacy, and decency itself becomes absolutely indecent. There are two sorts of persons affected in this way; the modest woman, just stepping into the world, and the woman who has been in it too much.—*The Parisian.*

Was It a Mistake?

When William Stuart was walked out there was a buzz of excitement, and a female about 40 years of age, having cork-screw curls, gray eyes, and a very sharp nose, rose from her seat and stepped forward.

"Disturbing the peace," observed his Honor as he looked at the warrant.

The prisoner looked at the female and smiled and she looked at him, clenched her fist and muttered:

"Oh! you wicked, wicked man! You shall be punished very severely!"

"Your Honor," began the prisoner, a good-natured look on his face, "I was going home on Twelfth street last night about 9 o'clock when I encountered this female."

"Female! female!" she exclaimed in a high voice, "I demand the protection of this court! I want to know if a lady can be insulted in an open court-room?"

"Speak of her as a woman in future," remarked his Honor to the prisoner.

"I want to be called a lady, sir!" she snapped.

"Very well; call her a lady."

"Well, I encountered her almost at my own gate," continued the man. "It was pretty dark, and she wore a light shawl, the same as my wife does. I thought it was my wife, as she often comes to meet me, and so I put my arms around her and gave her a kiss."

"Thought it was his wife! Why, I don't believe it—I'll never believe it!" exclaimed the witness.

"Did you kiss her more than once?" asked the Court.

"No, Judge, I didn't, and I feel worse over that once than she does!"

"I ask this court to protect me from that man's insults!" exclaimed the witness.

"The court will protect you, madam, but the court also desires to get at the facts in this case. Do you believe that the prisoner kissed you under a mistake?"

"No, sir! I believe he knew me all the time!"

"If I had known her I——"

"I demand protection!" she interrupted.

"It doesn't seem to me," said his Honor, after pondering over the case, "that a respectable, hard-working man like the prisoner, would coolly and deliberately plot to injure a lady like yourself. He meets you at his own gate. He thinks it is his beloved wife. He throws his arms around you and imprints a kiss of love and affection on your chin. You are petrified with astonishment for a moment. Then you recover, scream, and a passing policeman takes him in charge. I am inclined to believe it was all a mistake."

"But I am not. He thought I was an unprotected girl, and he seized me."

"Unprotected girl is perfectly correct," softly replied the Court, as he looked down on her, "but I shall discharge the prisoner, and hope that neither of you may be annoyed by any more such mistakes. Perhaps it would be well for you to carry a lantern when you walk out of a dark night!"

She gave him one awful look of revenge, settled her Sunday bonnet anew on her head, and passed out without even a glance at any spectator.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Curious Bibles.

Some four or five miles from Harleysville, in Montgomery County, away from the railroad, is a remarkable library, which has its like nowhere in our own State, and perhaps nowhere in the country. Its owner is Abraham H. Cassel, a Pennsylvania German farmer. * * The Bible was a forbidden book before the Reformation, and the few editions that existed were clandestinely printed. Luther is generally supposed to have introduced the Bible to the German people, but Mr. Cassel has a Bible printed in Basel or Zurich about 1470, thirteen years before Luther was born. The Bible has no title page, punctuation, or capital letters, and was printed line by line from wooden blocks. Luther was unaware of its existence. Among other curiosities of Mr. Cassel's library are: A Luther autograph Bible, printed from his manuscript. The Rival Bible or Horn Bible, printed in 1537, under the direction of the Pope, in opposition to Luther's Bible, a Bible printed at Herbon in 1604, the Purgatory Bible, where Jude, verse 23, reads, "And others save with fear and pull them out of purgatory;" this was printed at Nurnberg by Christoph Endiers in 1670. Mr. Cassell has the first edition of the King James Bible, London, 1611, which contains a curiosly-illustrated genealogy of Jesus Christ, from "Adam to the Blessed Virgin," through the male line of Joseph and through the female line of Mary; the Aiken Bible, the first English Bible printed in the colonies, and the Aiken Testament of 1777, which is harder to obtain than the Bible.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Old Tiff" is one of the characters in Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Dred," and has a quiet home-spun philosophy, in dealing with many of the practical questions of real life. He had the care of the children of his dead mistress; and, when one of them asks, "Uncle Tiff, where is the land of Canaan?" the sable philosopher responds as follows: "De Lord-a-mercy, child, dat ar's what I'd like to know myself. I's studdin' upon dat ar. I's gwine to camp-meetin' to find out. I's been to plenty of dem ar, and never could quite see clar. 'Pears like dey talk about everything else mor'n dey does about dat. Dere's de Methodists, dey cut up de Presbyter'ans, and de Presbyter'ans pitches into de Methodists; and den both on 'em's down on de 'Piscopals. My ole mist' was 'Piscopal, and I never seed no harm in it. And de Baptists think dey ain't none on 'em right; and while dey's a blowin' out at each other dat 'ar way, I's wonderin' whar's de way to Canaan!"

Figaro has a new version of the fable of the dog who saw his visage reflected in the brook which is more applicable to modern life than the original. A dog, carrying a stolen beefsteak in his mouth, comes to a limpid stream which reflects surrounding objects as clearly as a mirror. Perceiving the reflected image of himself, he thinks of seizing the piece of meat it holds, which he supposes to be real, but concludes that it would be more prudent first to devour his own piece. Then he looks again in the stream. The reflected dog has nothing in his teeth, and expresses the satisfaction of a contented stomach. "Ha!" says the dog, "that fellow had the same idea I had." And he runs away laughing.

Meat for repentance: Mince pie.

Windfalls.

The hope of a "windfall" of some unexpected, unreasonable accession of unearned wealth, is a very wide-spread one, probably as widely spread among those who value money, and have not enough of it, as the habit of day-dreaming, upon which such anticipations are in the long run based. The notion that somebody unknown may leave them a legacy, or that they will succeed in a speculation they are not going to attempt, or that some valueless piece of property will one day reveal minerals, or be wanted by a company, or in some way "turn up trumps," is with many men and women incurable, and with some gravely affects the course of their lives. We have known at least one man and two women with whom such an expectation altered decidedly their own conception of their own position in the world. It does not, however, often do them harm, and it probably indicates a buoyancy of temperament and tendency toward hope which are antiseptics; but it is odd to notice, if you are curious about the nooks and corners of the human mind, how little the idea is affected by probabilities or experience, or even sober, realistic judgment. The man may be perfectly well aware that he has not a rich relative in the world, that he has no property with possibilities, and that he shall never speculate, and may be convinced that he has to depend upon his earnings or upon his means; and still there will linger in his mind a fancy, not Micawberish, but just as vague as Micawber's, that somehow something may happen and his windfall may arrive, and he will read a story, such as Chas. Dickens delighted to put in "Household Words," of such a windfall happening with a sort of personal pleasure. Actual experience will not encourage him much, for windfalls, properly so-called, are very rare. Properties are sometimes unexpectedly large, and sometimes fall to very distant relatives, but the writer can recall but one verified instance of the windfall true, pure and simple. A doctor, now some time dead, a man of singular charm of manner and simplicity of character, did lose his whole property by the failure of a company, did relate his misfortune to an old invalid lady in a railway train whom he had never seen before, and never saw again, but whom he assisted kindly on her journey, and did receive from that old lady by bequest the amount of the lost fortune. That is as good as any story from "Midshipman Easy," and is, as we have every reason to believe, exactly true. It is about as likely to happen again as thirteen trumps are to fall to the dealer; but that will not prevent day-dreamers from thinking that, after all, there may be such a thing as a windfall—that life, in fact, includes pleasant possibilities outside probability and almost outside experience.

Bound to Have "Information."

There are many attractions in and around the Union depot to interest people who are waiting for trains. There is the big buffalo head, the fat policeman, beautiful time-tables, advertisements of oyster houses and fights between boot-blacks, but one no sooner gets settled down to solid comfort than he is made to realise how cold this world is. Yesterday was a sample case. A man who had an hour and a half to wait was putting in the first quarter by looking at the sign: "This way to the ferry," when a long-haired, straight-nosed man touched his arm and inquired:

"My friend, are you posted on Biblical history?"

"No, sir!" was the immediate reply.

"Sorry. I'm a little bewildered on a certain matter and I wanted information. Never read the Bible much, then?"

"No, sir!"

"Sorry. It's a very good book—very good. Were your parents infidels?"

"Yes, sir, and so am I, and I'm pretty wicked besides."

"Sorry. Which way are you going?"

"None of your business, sir! I want you to go away from here!"

"Do, eh? Do you know where the ark rested?"

"No, sir, and I don't want to talk to you!"

"Sorry. Why did the children cross the Red Sea? Why didn't they go around it?"

The other walked around the ticket office to get rid of his questioner, but while he went one way the old man went the other, and as they met the latter asked:

"If the rotary motion of the earth was to be increased one-half what would be the effect?"

"I'll tell you what the effect of your following me around will be?" sternly replied the other. "The first thing you know you'll have an awful swelling between the eyes!"

"Sorry. Do you remember the task imposed on Archimedes?"

The infidel walked out towards the river and the other slowly followed. When they reached the wharf the former halted and said:

"You've got to quit this or fight."

"Why, I only wanted information. They say that Hamlet was a Dane, but do you know whether he was or not?"

The other reached out and got in one on the old man's chin, but it was rather unfortunate. He with the long hair suddenly started up like a run-away engine, and in about a minute was seated astride of the other and had him boxed and bottled. When the employes of the freight house rushed out he was saying:

"Sorry, very sorry, but if you know where the ark rested you've got to whoop up the information, or I'll give you a week's headache."—*Detroit Free Press.*

SKELETONS.—There is no such thing as burning the frailty out of the flesh. We insist on self-roasting, by slow degrees, to show our contempt for experience, and to develop our chief virtue, which is obstinacy. Who ever heard of a half-drowned skater dreading the ice? The oftener it breaks under him the thinner the sheet he loves to cut his epitaph upon. The mariner who has been most frequently shipwrecked is fondest of water. Who is so indefatigable a scribbler as your abundantly-damned author? Which of your orators speaks so long as he whom nobody listens to? The gamester goes on staking and forfeiting hour by hour, and parts with his last guinea by the same turn of the dice which lost him his first. We are all candidates for a skeleton ship, in the museum of moral anatomies.

The Duke of Argyll.

London *Truth* in a recent issue says: If one were to meet the Duke hurrying cityward on foot, and carrying a small carpet-bag, one would set him down at once as an intelligent banker's clerk. Meet him in evening dress at lady X.'s, and you would still be far from suspecting that he was the descendant of a long line of heroes and statesmen. In appearance he is essentially commonplace. It is only when he begins to talk, or rather when he warms to his subject, that you recognize Ulysses. Even then you are a long time in detecting the *grand seigneur*. His conversation is that of a scholar who has yet seen something of the world, though in whom the enthusiast is apt to prevail over the opportunist.

But for one circumstance the Duke of Argyll might have ended as a mere replica of the Lord Vincent whom Bulwer sketched in "Pelham," a *dilettante* who had always a diffuse review on hand, a project of party organization not quite ready, and some brilliant ideas which just wanted to be put into shape. From this fate he was saved by a passion for hard work. He is simply indefatigable, and on busy men their crotchets and their doubts sit lightly, while their enthusiams are also under control.

The late Strickland Cookson (the friend and executor of Wordsworth) told me he was once on a Royal Commission with the Duke of Argyll. I think they had to inquire into some abstruse legal points. "In a week," said Cookson, "the Duke had so mastered the subject that he knew more about it than any of us, lawyers included." Theology, too, he had deeply studied, as well as natural science, antiquities and politics.

To the queen of the sciences, however, as the schoolmen called theology, one fancies he has long since bidden farewell, his mind having taken a more manly development. As Marquis of Lorne, and for some time after, he plunged eagerly into the fray whenever the merits of the Established Kirk, the Free Kirk, or the Prelatic Schism came prominently under discussion in the land of toddy and polemics. At nineteen he refreshed the world with his views on some of these topics in a pamphlet bearing the in questionable taste title of "A Letter to the Peers, by a Peer's Son." Those who disagreed with Lord Lorne thought it the safest answer to call him a "prig;" those who approved said something about "deuced clever." How many on either side read the *brochure* is another question. The men of this generation are not to be converted by solemn arguments carefully marshaled. Laughter or a shrewd appeal to self-interest is nowadays your most convincing orator.

Still the heir of MacCallum More had made himself a name as a rising young man; and this would have been sufficient, even if the self-styled "Bishop of Argyll and the Isles" had not done his best to give the Marquis additional notoriety. The later Argylls, while remaining staunch Whigs and upholders of the Covenant, had yet lapsed into the habit (contracted through constant sojourns in England) of taking communion at Easter and Christmas in an Episcopal chapel. One Christmas the Bishop, who knew Lord Lorne would present himself, wrote to say that he could not be admitted to the sacrament an account of his irreverent remarks anent Scottish Episcopacy. Lord Lorne only laughed, till he discovered that the little sect had the big Church of England at its back. Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, a man alternately courageous and compromising, declined to administer to Lord Lorne the eucharist which a brother bishop had refused.

The Duke, by the way, tells a story of Bloomfield (toward whose memory he is far from bearing a grudge) which is worth repeating as a specimen of that rare phenomenon, a neat German repartee. It was at a party, where the guest had been amused with experiences of clairvoyances. "Well," at length exclaimed Bloomfield, puzzled at what he had seen, and unable to explain, "but what, then, were our eyes given us for?" Bunsen, who was present, instantly replied, "To limit our vision, my Lord." The Duke naively owns that he did not consider the reason given as exhaustive. It must be remembered he is a Scotchman.

A BURLESQUE MISER.—A striking, if not picturesque-looking, figure of a man can be seen in a New Jersey town. He is dressed in a canvas shirt, with two meal-bags for breeches reaching to his knees; on his head is a ragged-edged hat, full of holes. He is "gold blind," whatever that may be; that is to say, he imagines that everything has the hue of gold; or at any rate, he gathers sticks and stones, under the impression that they are coins, and boasts of his treasures hoarded in the swamps where he dwells. He calls at the shops for advertising cards and imagines them bank bills, and the bright-colored placards of patent medicine venders he treats as United States bonds. He cries and wrings his hands when any one threatens to enter his shanty in the swamp, and spends half the night counting over his fortune. In fact, he seems to enjoy life as well as the miser who hoards real gold, and the community's stock of wealth is in no way diminished thereby. He is a living caricature of men who find pleasure simply in accumulating money and procure no other advantage of it for themselves or others. — *Detroit Press.*

A landed proprietor, a kind and sympathizing person, but at the same time curiously absent-minded, called on a tenant and was asked to condole on the death of a valuable cow—a very valuable cow. The farmer began a long-winded history of the untoward event, his landlord soon going off into the clouds. The last words of the narrative were, "And, can you believe it, sir? when we opened her, we found she had been choked by a large turnip that was sticking in her gullet." At that point the sympathetic but absent-minded landlord woke up, and said, in rather a congratulatory tone of voice, too, "Ah yes, and so you got your turnip."—*Boston Courier.*

A great man under the shadow of defeat is taught how precious are the uses of adversity; and, as an oak tree's roots are strengthened by its shadow, so all defeats in a good cause are but resting-places on the road to victory at last.—CHARLES SUMNER.

The latest "fad" of the ladies is to paint buttons.

Humanity of Burns.

The light genius sheds is dependent upon the moods of the air—metaforically speaking—the temperature of the mental or moral zone through which it is reflected for its results. When it is restricted to the frigid atmosphere of the intellect it rarely contains fructifying heat. Its rays are fosforescent, and resemble those passionless beams of the moon, under which glaciers may glisten but never melt. But that light which comes flashing forth from a bright brain through the tropical latitudes of emotion—the torrid zone of the heart, resembles those golden floods of effulgence the god of day pours upon the thirsty earth from his car of fire, warming and wakening into life the seed slumbering in that great mother's bosom until the eye is made brighter by the blushing beauty, and the air softer by the graceful incense of flowers and of fruit. Robert Burns was one of the anointed few, the light of whose genius is inextinguishable, because its rays are ruddy with tints of tenderness. The dignity of his intellect is asserted in the force and free familiarity with which he grasped great theories involving human wants, interests and rights. But his memory is not indebted to the breadth of his brain for his fame, but to those genial gleams of heart-light with which his genius dissolved the frosts of formality and filled his sad songs and pathetic poems with fragrant bouquets of sentiment. Verily was he of royal lineage—a monarch born, ordained from on high to wear the crown and wield the scepter of "feeling's throne." Sympathy was the cardinal tenet of his faith—sympathy for every breathing creature below the stars sentenced to suffer. So morbidly sensitive was his nervous organization to the effect of woe's wailings that it mattered not from what *source* they emanated, they never failed to touch a responsive chord in his noble bosom, and frequently to elicit soft and sweet strains of mournful music from his muse, as is illustrated in his apostrofe to the woodlark:

"Say, was thy little mate unkind,
And heard thee as the careless wind?
O'nocht but love and sorrow joined,
Sic notes of woe could wauken.

Thou tell'st o' never-ending care,
O' speechless grief and dark despair;
For pity's sake, sweet bird, na' mair,
Or my poor heart is broken."

The practical filosofer who deals only in exact facts would doubtless brand such emotional exuberance with some such opprobrious epithet as weakness, but, if weakness it be, it is a weakness pregnant, paradoxical as it may sound, of power. Tears are stigmatized as symbols of weakness, but when they flow from fountains of philanthropic pity—when they sparkle in involuntary tributes of sympathy—when they come gushing forth, even through a marble heart if you please, under the talismanic touch of the wand of genius, as the water did from the rock in the wilderness when it was smitten by the rod of Moses, then they frequently inspire sympathy and always command respect, which is no mean proof of power. Great is the pity that the world is not afflicted with more of such weakness and less of the brutal strength of apathy. When it comes to be, if it ever does, we'll have a brighter and a better world than we now have. Then we may indulge the fond hope that "Man to man the warld o'er, will brothers be, and a' that." It's to the vast wealth of his sensibility—to its humanizing influence, Burns' memory is indebted for the rank it holds to-day in the reverence of mankind and for the influence his genius wields wherever his songs are sung and his poems read in elevating and ennobling human nature. Had Robert Burns been robbed of that weakness no "lingering star" had ever "ushered in the early morn" of his fame and the atramental shades of oblivion that now shroud millions of ambitious aspirations and disappointed hopes would simply number one more on the already long list of forgotten names.—ANDREW H. H. DAWSON, ESQ., in *Home Journal.*

A CHURCH IN AN UPROAR.—The intentions of an English vicar in Wiltshire to administer the holy communion at midnight on Christmas Eve resulted in an extraordinary disturbance. While the bells were chiming for prayers at eleven o'clock at night, between twenty and thirty men entered the doorway and began to ring the bells, to talk, and to hallo, while some of them continued to smoke their pipes inside the edifice. Every appeal of the clergyman for them to cease their scandalous proceedings was in vain. One man went forward to the communion table and began to jump about before it. Others made an attempt to pull down some of the Christmas decorations and to demolish a cross which stood on the table. Meanwhile cries such as these were made: "We're not going to have any popery here?" "No ritualism!" It was with great difficulty that order was at last restored.

Dr. Busch, in his latest volume of Bismarckiana, tells an extremely good story of a way the chancellor has to rid himself of people who stay too long. "You must have many tiresome visits," said Lord Odo Russell to him one day when he had called. "How do you manage to rid yourself of bores?" "Oh, it is very easy," replied Bismarck. "My wife always knows the people I don't care to waste time over, and she invariably comes in in the most apropros manner to disturb the interview." Hardly had the words left Bismarck's lips when the door opened and the princess appeared and gave a practical demonstration of the system by remarking, after bowing to the British ambassador: "Pray don't forget, dear Otto, that you have some medicine to take to-day."

A good story is told of Colonel G——, a prominent lawyer of this city: A party of gentlemen were playing poker, when a terrific storm arose; the lightning played as familiarly about the house as a duck paddles in a frog pond, and crash after crash of thunder rent the air. Immediately after a terrific crash, Colonel G—— arose, threw down his hand, put on his overcoat, and said: "I can't stand this, gentlemen; I must leave you." "What for?" "If the lightning strikes this building, and kills us all, I'm darned if I want the Angel Gabriel to find me with a bob-tail flush."—*Courier-Journal.*

The best preparation for all the uncertainties of futurity consists in a well-ordered mind, a good conscience, and a cheerful submission to the will of heaven.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

James R. Keene has given $2,500 to the Bush Fund.

The literary exercises at the Grand Opera House on St. Patrick's Day furnished $1,353 for the Irish Relief Fund.

The *Post* says that Stanford, Crocker & Co., whatever else may be said of them, are the greatest railroad builders in the world.

The Board of Health has resolved to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of a launch for quarantine purposes.

Count De Lesseps and party spent an evening at the California theater and in visiting Chinatown and its institutions, included the theater and the restaurant.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the first two months of the year were $2,261,000, an increase of $116,000 over a corresponding time in 1879.

The S. F. *Alta* says: "Mr. Kearney can study rhetoric in the House of Correction. There is room for improvement is his oratory. Did the *Alta* forget that Mr. Kearney is out on bail?

Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court has returned from Nevada. The court has decided that the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese is unconstitutional, and Parrott is released.

The traveling public of this city are glad to learn that the tunnel on the S. P. C. Narrow Guage R. R., at Wright's, is open, and that it is announced that trains will be running direct to Santa Cruz from this city by the 15th proximo.

Captain D. Haskell, of the tug *Millen Griffeth*, was arrested last week on the charge of grand larceny at or after the fire which occurred on board the steamer *City of Sydney*. Three others, suspected of being involved in guilt, were also arrested.

The Bush fund for the benefit of labore s out of employment has become large, and it is giving work and pay to a large number. Small donations are made daily to the lunch fund, and laborers living at any distance from the Park are supplied with car tickets.

A shooting contest, for the division championship diamond badge for 1880 and the championship of the State, has been arranged to take place at Shell Mound Park on Sabbath, the 28th inst. It is not announced whether the contest will be before or after church hours.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society has a branch sewing school for girls. The Society numbers 248 members with an average attendance of eighty. The girls are taught all kinds of plain sewing. The material is furnished by the Society, and each girl is entitled to everything she makes.

The Executive and Canvassing Committees of the Irish Land League Relief Association at a late meeting, determined to send $1,100 to the Committee in Dublin, requesting that $100 be forwarded to the Sisters of Charity in Tramore, $300 to Bishop Logue of Raphoe, and $200 to the Bishop of Kilmore.

L. J. Gannon, the sand-lot agitator, who had been charged with having used incendiary language in public speech, and who demanded a jury trial, was found guilty. The jury was out only five minutes when they returned the verdict. Subsequently the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be sent to the House of Correction six months. He appealed and gave bonds for $3,000.

The *Call* says that on last Sabbath day the pleasure-loving population of San Francisco fairly reveled in the cloudless sky. During the day some 1,900 vehicles thronged the drives of Golden Gate Park, while from 20,000 to 25,000 people took passage to the Park and the cemeteries adjoining on the different lines of street cars. More than 10,000 people sought recreation on the Oakland side of the bay.

Dr. Mears reports to the Board of Health that one difficulty in the way of enforcing the cubic air law against the Chinese is that it would overcrowd the jails which are now full. He says it would be an act of inhumanity to confine prisoners in the overcrowded County Jail. The Police Commissioners have agreed to request the Supervisors to furnish increased jail accommodations, and the Board of Health should do the same.

De Lesseps, while in the city, paid a visit to some of the schools, and professed much pleasure at what he saw and heard. In one of the lower grades he introduced himself thus:

"Did you ever hear of the Suez Canal?"

Up went a score of little hands.

"Who built it?"

"Ferdinand de Lesseps," was the answer of a score of voices.

"Where is he?"

"At the Palace Hotel."

Rev. Dr. Guard, who was so long a pastor of a Methodist Church in this city, and who is regarded as one of the finest writers and most eloquent lecturers of the denomination in the State, gave a popular lecture the other evening, in the Howard Street Church, on "St. Patrick, His Life, His Times, His Work." Dr. Guard is about to leave for Baltimore to assume charge of a church in that city in which he preached before he came to San Francisco. He has multitudes of friends as well as admirers here who are sorry to have him leave.

An old soldier who had been in the U. S. service thirty consecutive years, was recently brought before the Police Court, charged with battery, his wife being the complainant. The defendant said that the woman was his wife, that she was drunk, violent and threatening to demolish all in the house, and that he caught hold of her to restrain her when she ran out on the street and picked up stones to hurl through the windows; he caught her to hold her down until she got over her anger. The case was dismissed. The woman had no right to get drunk, that privilege belongs to men only. But as the old soldier was sober, he did right in not permitting the old lady to break the windows.

It is gratifying to all San Francisco travelers to know that the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona was completed to Tucson last week, and that the train which leaves this city at four o'clock will carry passengers through by rail to Tucson, landing them in that town on evening of the second day. This gives the people of California a continuous line of steel rail of 978¾ miles over what is termed the Southern Pacific Railroad, that being the distance between San Francisco and Tucson. That portion of the road from Yuma to Tucson is known as the "Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona," and the distance between the two points is 247 7-10 miles.

The sentence passed upon Denis Kearney by the Police Court last week was received differently by different persons. Judge Rix gave the condemned the extreme penalty of the law, viz.: a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment in the House of Correction six months. When asked why his counsel, Clitus Barbour, had not moved for a new trial, Kearney said that he did not deem such a course necessary, as neither he nor his counsel expected that the penalty would exceed $20. He said he considered the penalty excessive and outrageous. Twenty minutes after sentence had been pronounced, Mr. Barbour filed a motion of appeal, and then the court made an order admitting the defendant to bail in the sum of $3,000.

The most important subject before the business community and commercial circles last week was the question of the Panama Canal scheme as presented by the distinguished Frenchman, Count De Lesseps, who arrived in San Francisco a few days ago. The next day after his arrival he was received by the Board of Trade, before whom he made an elaborate statement of his proposed plans. His estimate of the cost is 843,000,000 francs; the time for its completion seven or eight years. The Board having heard him at length unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That the Board of Trade of San Francisco through its Committee on the Inter-Oceanic Canal, extend to Count de Lesseps their thanks for his courtesy in appearing before them in open session, and affording them every facility for informing themselves in regard to the great work he has undertaken." The next day the Count was publicly received by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in the rooms of the Chamber when he again gave an extended explanation of his plans and the history of the movement thus far developed. In speaking of the commerce of the country he said. "In spite of her go-aheadative reputation, the United States has sadly fallen behind in navigation. There is the trade with China and Japan. England has been taking most of it away, and, unless you take care, England will take away the little that is left. No other city on the coast has such an interest in the China and Japan trade as San Francisco." Saturday was spent in company with several distinguished citizens, headed by Major General McDowell, in an excursion around the bay, and he dined with the General at his residence at Black Point. In the evening he visited a friend in Oakland, whence, the next morning, he and his party left by the overland train for the East.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Parnell is back in Ireland again.

The new British Arctic expedition sails May next.

The Massachusetts State Convention meets April 20th.

The *N. Y. Herald's* Irish Relief fund amounts to $308,000.

General Grant has left Mexico and was at Galveston, Texas, a few days ago.

The New Hampshire Democratic Convention will be held on the 5th of May.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention is to be held on the 28th of April.

It is said there will shortly be a change in the chief editorship of the London *Times*.

Hopeful efforts are being made to have a branch dead-letter office in San Francisco.

The probabilities of war between Russia and China are growing stronger every day.

Queen Victoria, during her sojourn on the Continent, will meet the German Emperor.

One hundred and fifty colored men left Mississipi a few days ago to join the Colony of Liberia.

The Pope, while not approving, will submit to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, 100 to 98, passed a bill for female suffrage on license matters.

The Tennessee river is higher than at any time since 1875. Great danger is threatened if the rise continues.

The French Senate has passed the bill embodying the Postal Money Order Convention with the United States.

The uprising of the Commune in Paris in 1871, was commemorated at New York by an address, banquet and ball.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, did not take his seat in the Senate, since the recess of Congress, until a few days ago.

Senator Sharon has left Washington for home. It is thought that probably he will not return to Congress again.

James Stephens, the famous Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in Chicago. He is at work in behalf of the Irish.

Irish relief supplies are likely to require Secretary Thompson to furnish a second vessel, which he will do if necessary.

The Stebbins Cotton Mill, near Manchester, has been burned. Nine hundred operatives have been thrown out of employment.

The Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature have refused to give the use of their hall to Henry Ward Beecher for a lecture.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, five and six guineas were offered for tickets to the hall where Gladstone spoke, so great was the anxiety to hear him.

The Council of the Irish Home Rule League has issued another manifesto to the Electors of Ireland, mainly attacking Lord Beaconsfield.

Fifty Chinamen arrived at New York by the Erie road the other day. Most of them went to towns in the interior, an agent having beforehand selected places to settle.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad is opened. At the public celebration of the event the city was crowded with visitors and the streets were brilliant with flags.

As the first concession to the Pope, the Bishop of Strasbourg will be permitted to re-open the seminary for the education of persons intending to become priests.

The number of families living in New York City is 213,467. It is officially estimated that there are 20,000 tenement houses in the city, and that they contain 500,000 people.

The coal miners of Pittsburgh have adopted resolutions of sympathy with the California workingmen in their efforts to resist the oppression of capital and introduce Chinese labor.

A dispatch from Paris says: The German Ambassador's civility to the Celestials is extremely marked, and points to secret negotiations between Pekin and Berlin against Russia.

A telegram from San Antonio says that there is a grand scheme for the colonization of Northern Mexico being arranged there, which, if consummated, will settle the border question.

A convention of prominent men at Ottawa have decided to push the proposition before Congress to have the Government build and operate a ship canal between Lake Michigan and Illinois River.

It is reported at London that Hartman, the Russian Nihilist, acknowledges that he was chosen by the Nihilist Committee to assassinate the Czar at Moscow. He says he will emigrate to America soon.

At St. Louis, all the mechanics working in the Missouri Pacific railroad machine shops, embracing boilermakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc., numbering about 400, have struck for ten per cent advance in wages.

A dispatch from the East says that the President has requested the resignation of F. W. Seward, the United States Minister to China, and it is understood that if the resignation is not forthcoming, Mr. Seward will be removed.

Bismarck has presented, in the Reichstag, a paper on emigration from Germany during 1879, showing that 33,327 persons, two-thirds of whom were males, emigrated, by far the greater number going to the United States and British North America.

The cigar-makers' strike in Cincinnati ended by mutual concession, this week. It lasted four weeks. The Union allows the employment of women, the fixing of prices by employers, and that non-unionists may work. Manufacturers do not require a pledge from the union men.

The New York *Herald*, noticing the order received by the Winchester Arms Company to make from fifteen to twenty millions of cartridges for the Chinese Government, says: This is the first order, we believe, ever given by the Chinese Government to foreigners for the manufacture of cartridges.

The Iowa House of Representatives has adopted, by a vote of 66 to 26, the Senate substitute for the House prohibition amendment. It provides against the manufacture, sale or keeping as a beverage of any intoxicating liquor, including ale, wine and beer. The next Legislature will ratify the amendment.

The Congressional Exodus Committee, at Washington, examined John H. Johnson, Secretary of the Colored Relief Fund of St. Louis, who testified that negroes informed him that they were charged exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life, were deprived of political rights, and that for these reasons alone they left the South.

In the House, Wright, from the Labor Committee, reported a resolution requesting the President to notify the Chinese Government of the desire of the United States that the clauses in the treaty which allow and permit the emigration of subjects and citizens of the two countries be abrogated and annulled.

In the U. S. Senate, last week, Anthony presented a memorial from Susan B. Anthony, asking for removal of her political disabilities; complaining that while the prayers of men have been granted for such purpose, those of women are denied. She asks to receive the same consideration as if her name were Samuel B. Anthony.

Negro laborers were on a strike in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. The Governor, on application of the whites, has ordered the Louisiana field artillery to the parish. The whites report that the negroes threatened to burn sugar houses if their demands were not complied with. Report says that they had stripped several plantations, and that subsequently nine of the ringleaders were arrested by the State artillery.

The Cabinet Council, of France, has resolved to enforce the decree of 1804 which provides for the dissolution of unauthorized religious orders, and the formation of any fresh community without the permission of the Government. It is stated the Jesuit authorities have already caused all members of their society, who are not Frenchmen, to leave France. Most of them will come, no doubt, to the United States.

James Redpath, the *N. Y. Tribune's* correspondent in Ireland, has collated the more important parts of letters received by him from Catholic priests in the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Galway and Clare, where the distress is most prevalent. Hundreds of families have pawned or sold their clothing and household effects to get food, and have nothing of their own. The present distress is ascribed to four causes—wet seasons, decline in value of stock and produce, the land system and the credit system, which has grown up in the past thirty years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports for the week embrace in barrels as follows: To Victoria 130, to Hilo, 58, to Honolulu, 257, to Liverpool, 18,000, to China 12,000, to Japan 340, to Central America 2,500, to Panama 230. For the nine months from July 1st to March 31st, receipts at this port aggregate 475,000 barrels against 480,000 barrels same time last season. The exports for a like period aggregate 385,000 barrels, against 420,000 barrels last year. Receipts at this time are large but are mostly going aboard a vessel now loading for Liverpool. As will be seen above, the export movement is large and likely to continue so for the spring months. The local demand is also brisk and stocks are becoming reduced. The scarceness of good wheat, and the high price of the best grades, exert a further beneficial influence in this market, which is firmer and with a better undertone than it has had for months.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@5 00; choice and extra choice, $6 00@6 50; Oregon, good to choice, $5 50@6 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	8s9d@9s3d.	10s6d@11s1d.
Freight rates,	45@50s.	35@40s.
Local market,	$1.60@1.67½.	$1.87½@1.95.

The prices are for spot lots of average, California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

The activity noted at the date of our last review continued with rather an increase of vigor to the close of the week, and the market opened on Monday morning strong and active. Shippers secured a good deal of No. 2 at about $1.90, by noon on Monday, when a break in New York and Chicago checked the demand here, and the market settled immediately into a dull attitude, with a disposition to lower pretensions on the part of operators. The Liverpool market for shipping cargoes was dull and weak on Tuesday, which put a further damper on our market, and this feeling continued up to the close. Receipts and offerings are very small. Good number two is in very light supply, and number one is so scarce as to be hardly seen. This is salable at $1.95, with an advance of 2½@5c for extra choice parcels. At the moment ships are having very slow dispatch and all the March ships did not get off by Saturday. Two or three per week are about all they can fill, so slow is the movement. To load ships on berth there are needed nearly 500,000 centals and we think it will be gotten with some difficulty. A ship chartered to take 1,000 tons lumber, one to Callao has been withdrawn, we opine because she could not get the wheat.

We quote Superfine, $1.80@1.85; fair to choice milling, $1.90@$2.00; shipping, $1.80@1.90.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—Only three or four ocean-going ships have come in. About a like number have cleared. For wheat to Europe we note four charters at very irregular rates, an iron ship at 42½s to Cork, one wooden vessel at 44s to Liverpool, one at 47½s to Cork and a very fine and handy-sized one at 48s to Havre. Spot tonnage is light and the amount on the way only moderate.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	17,000	13,607	125,751
1878.	21,000	42,598	111,291

BARLEY—This market ruled quiet but firm all the week until Tuesday, the long-continued dry weather created quite a speculative spurt in feed. Several very large lots and numbers of small parcels changed hands at 80@85c, as to quality. A large lot of brewing sold also at $1.95. The rain on Wednesday had a marked effect in checking the demand, but prices seemed to be sustained. Overland shipments for February were 18,560 centals from this city, and 7,673 centals from San Jose.

We quote feed, 80@85; Brewing, 87½@97½; Chevalier, 90c@$1 25; for Coast, $1 25@$1 50, for good, to choice bay.

OATS—The movement is small and stocks are light. Choice grades are scarce and would sell quickly at top prices. Common styles are dull.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; common to fair feed, $1 15@$1 30.

RYE—There is nothing doing and the market is nominal.

We quote, $1.15@1.20.

BUCKWHEAT.—All coming forward finds quick sale at full prices.

We quote at $1 85@1 95.

MILLSTUFFS—Barley is firm. Corn easy from steady and middlings are dearer.

Bran, per ton	$13 50@14 00
Middlings, per ton	20 00@21 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	24 00@25 00
Barley, ground, perton, gold	20 00@20 50

The *San Francisco Prices Current* gives the following, the first definite news of the market yet published:

The new clip is beginning to come in in small lots from the South. It is so far as seen in better than the average condition of clips from that part of the State. Plenty of rain has kept it cleaner, and plenty of feed has kept it healthy and sound. We learn of two sales of small lots from Kern county. The wool is bright, light, free and sound. One lot of year's growth of long staple and fine fiber. The other was of eight months' growth but of fine fiber. We did not learn exactly the price paid, but have good reason to believe it was somewhere about 35@36c. An Oregon paper reports buyers offering 30@40c, as to quality, at Walla Walla. This means from $1@$1.20 for these wools scoured. These are big prices, far above the average, and hardly to be trusted with much confidence of any further rise. A reaction later on is anything but impossible. Overland shipments for February aggregated 570,480 lbs. from San Francisco, and 12,950 lbs. from the interior. The steamer *Victoria* took 2,500 lbs. to Victoria this week.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week show quite an increase, and although the market was in so good a fix to absorb freely, yet the prospect of a daily increase in supplies causes a pause in the demand and the market is weak at same quotations as last week.

CHEESE—Receipts and stocks are very moderate and with a good demand the market is firm.

EGGS—Receipts for the week have been very moderate and with a good demand. Stocks have not increased. Prices are a cent higher, but with a good many Western at hand. The tone is not strong and we should not be surprised to see the market react.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, —@27½; common to good roll, 24@27c; Cheese, California, 12@14c; Western Cheese, ——₱ lb: California Eggs, 20@21c.

POTATOES—There are less coming in and the market is a little better for the better grades, but not improved for poor ones. Sweets fluctuate for $1.25 to $2.50; new are steady. Onions are firm at an advance.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 25@35c; reds, 25@35c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, 40@60; sweet potatoes, $2.50@2.75; Petalumas, 40@60; Chili garnets, 75@—; peach blows, —; onions, red, —@—c; yellow, $1 25@$2 00.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies are ample and prices a little easy.

We quote, Alfalfa, $8 50@9 00; wheat, good to prime, $11 50@12 50; wheat, fair to medium, $9 50@10 00; oat, wild, per ton, $8 00@11 50; barley, choice, $11 00@12 00; barley, $8 00@10 00; stock, $8 00@9 00; straw, per bale, $—40@—45.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.—This market is quiet and steady.

Peas, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@1 50; Butter, $1 25@$1 50; Lima, ——; Red, 1 30@$1 40; Pink, $1 30@1 35; Bayos, $1 20@$1 25; Small, white, $1 40@1 50; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.—Choice beef is very stiff. Mutton is cheaper. Hogs are strong for hard and weak for soft. Large veal is easier, and lamb is cheaper.

We quote, beef, 1st qual, dressed net, ₱ lb, 8@9c; beef, 2d qual., 6@7c; beef, 3d qual., 5@5½; mutton, choice, dressed ₱ lb., 8@8½c; Hogs, 1st qual., gross, ₱ lb., 4¾@4¾c; hogs, 2d qual., 3½@4c; hogs, dressed, 5½@5¾c; veal, small, ₱ lb., 7½@9c.; veal, large, 5@7; lamb, spring, ₱ lb., 6@8c.

CORN—The movement is free and holders as a rule willing to realize at current prices. There is little demand and the market is weak.

We quote white at $1.00@1 05; large yellow, 1.05@1.07½; small round yellow, 1.10@$1.12½.

BAGS AND BAGGING—For a day or so a bear movement weakened the market, but it was only a feint and the tone soon recovered.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 10¾@11; hand-sewed, 22x36, 10¾@11; gunnies, as to weight, —@14; oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15; wool sacks, heavy, —@55; wool sacks, light, —@53½c; flour bags, ⅓ sacks 5@6; flour bags, ½-sacks, 9@10.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH.—In contracts we hear of no business, but canneries are firm for $1.25 o. b. or Columbia River.

A Mammoth Contract for Printing.

We notice by an exchange that the largest contract for printing ever awarded to any establishment in the world, has been given to the Courier Printing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., by H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y. The articles of agreement call for TWO HUNDRED TONS OF PRINTED MATTER, and this will be brought out in the shape of handsomely executed pamphlets, sheet music, mammoth posters, "snipes," "dodgers," etc., etc. The remedies, whose virtues this matter is to proclaim to the world, are known as Warner's Safe Remedies, consisting of Safe Kidney and Liver, Safe Diabetes Cure, Safe Bitters, Safe Tonic, Safe Nervine and Safe Pills; each of their kind are unsurpassed in their curative properties. The Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a sure cure for Bright's Disease. This assertion is substantiated by hundreds of genuine testimonials, among which are those of many eminent physicians. In fact it has come to be acknowledged as a never failing remedy for nine-tenths of all liver and kidney troubles. Our space does not admit of particularizing each one of the remedies, but a consultation of our advertising columns will give all desired information. Read their advertisement.

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C. J Hawley & Co.'s strictly pure Grape Cream of Tarter Yeast Powder. On application a sample will be mailed to your address, postage paid, that you may compare our Yeast Powder with others. To test yeast powder put one-half of a teaspoonful in a goblet half full of cold water. The pure powder will effervesce until dissolved, leaving the water clear, while the adulterated will not. You cannot be too careful about these adulterations; it is too late to think of it after the harm is done. Insist upon your grocer ordering *C. J. Hawley & Co.'s Yeast Powder.* ☞ Send for our new Catalogue. C. J. Hawley & Co., Grocers, 215 and 217 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

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Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

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Go to Dr. Cochrane, 850 Market street, San Francisco, if you want first-class work at low rates. Cochrane stands at the head of his profession.

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The Yolo Democrat

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Thursday, April 1st, 1880.

THE BOMB THROWN INTO CAMP BY THE U. S. COURTS.

During the discussion that preceded the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution in this State, and while the clap-trap argument was advanced that its adoption would prevent the Chinese coming to California and compel the corporations now employing Chinese in this State to dismiss them, and that it would enable the "shibboleth" of the sand lot, "the Chinese must go," to be carried out, we warned the people through these columns, that it was all a delusion, a false pretence; that it was in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States and was as senseless as for the Pope to issue his bull against the comet. But the people were eagerly gulled into the adoption of that instrument and a law was hastily passed to carry it out. Suit was immediately commenced under it to compel the corporations to dismiss their Chinese employes, and now comes the decision of the United States Circuit Court, Judges Hoffman and Sawyer saying that in their opinion the law was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Civil Rights' Bill and of the Burlingame Treaty, and is therefore *void*. Irrespective of the treaty, they add, the act is void, as not being a reasonable bona fide or constitutional exercise of the power to alter or amend the general laws under which corporations in this State have been framed. It would have been equally invalid if the proscribed class had been Irish, German or American. Would it be believed possible, if the fact did not sternly confront us, that such legislation as this could be directed against a race whose right freely to emigrate to this country and to reside here with all "the rights, privileges and immunities of the most favored nations," had been recognized and guaranteed by a solemn treaty of the United States, which not only engages the honor of the National Government, but is by the very terms of the Constitution the supreme law of the land? The decision goes on to say: "It is an open and seemingly contemptuous violation of the provisions of the treaty which gives to the Chinese the right to reside here, with all the rights, privileges and immunities of the most favored nations." They admit that the treaty may be rescinded or modified, "but while the treaty exists the Chinese have the same rights of immigration and residence as are possessed by any other foreigners. These rights it is the duty of the courts to maintain and of the Government to enforce. The declaration that the "Chinese must go, peaceably or forcibly," is an insolent contempt of national obligation and an audacious defiance of national authority. Before it can be carried into effect by force the authority of the United States must first be not only defied but resisted and overcome. So we may see what a muddle we have been dragged into by the blatherskites of the sand lot.

MONGOLIAN INVASION OF NEW YORK.

Says a New York dispatch: The *Commercial Bulletin* of to-day says: Our San Francisco contemporaries derive some comfort in the midst of the troubles that beset them, from the expectation that the Chinese, whom the hoodlum Constitution has driven eastward, will speedily create trouble, especially in New York and other large cities whose laboring classes will have to compete with Atlantic cheap labor. We doubt whether the expectation will be realized. New York is so cosmopolitan a community that it readily absorbs the most diverse races without social, commercial and political disturbance. We get along very well with Teuton, Celt, Scandinavian, Muscovite, Greek, African, etc., and if the Mongolian is now to be thrown in, we do not anticipate a convulsion of any kind. It is the persecution of one race by another that is at the bottom of the California troubles, but as no such persecution is possible under the existing conditions of civilization in New York, a repetition of these troubles here is out of the question.

The *Bulletin* does not seem to consider that this coast is also the receptacle of all these classes and that the Chinese are the only class to which objection has been raised. Time will clearly explode the delusion that the heathen will not prove as undesirable an element in New York as on this Coast.

SOME HOPE LEFT.

Let it be remembered that the Sacramento *Record-Union*, heretofore one of the most radical of all the Radical journals of the country, now deplores the fact that "there are indeed few or no traces of their reserved rights remaining to the States, and it is perfectly apparent that if the present tendencies are not checked, in a few years centralization will be complete, and the separate rights of States, including always the right of local self-government, will be no longer more than a tradition." After that we will dare to hope that the *Record-Union* will hereafter lend its powerful influence to stay the tide of destruction that now threatens to tear down every vestige of self-government left to the American people. Oh that the entire press of the country would unite its power in the right direction, ere it shall be too late, and thus by its mighty influence prevent further encroachments of the Federal Government upon the reserved rights of the States, of which it is only the agent. Let them do this, and the people will call them blessed evermore.

WHAT a nice dish of stuff those Democrats who subscribed and paid their money for the defunct *Standard* are having served up to them in its successor; and what sweet satisfaction it must bring to those Democrats who went so deep down into their pockets to help bring the material of the Winters *Advocate* to Woodland, since it has resulted in the entire failure of the enterprise, the loss of their friends and the establishment of a Republican paper! But it is just what they might have foreseen if they had had any discernment, and we are inclined to think it serves them right. No particular harm is done, however, but the loss of money that ought to have been used to a better purpose.

REPRESENTATIVE Page will ask by resolution for information from the State Department concerning the projected Chinese Treaty Commission.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

Coalition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Democrats this evening nominated J. R. Freud for State Senator, vice Desty, disqualified. This means a coalition with the Workingmen, and includes the condition that Frend will vote for the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator next year.

The Raymond-Hill Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Hill and a friend have filed affidavits that Jessie Raymond was totally unknown to Hill: had no claim on him; was attempting to extort money by annoyance and threats to kill; that they believe the latter to be dangerous, asserting that she is an abandoned character, and request the police to take action in the matter. His friend (Smalls) testified that Jessie had said she would have $500 or Hill's life if she hung for it.

Pacific Mail and the Railroads.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A.M.—The *World's* Washington special says: Senator Bailey said to-day, in conversation, that the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee would soon take cognizance of his resolution of inquiry touching the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that the names of persons familiar with the transaction complained of between it and the railroad company, and its effect on transcontinental commerce, were in his possession. These persons would be requested to appear and testify, the idea being to show that the contract was against public policy and a conspiracy against the commercial public, requiring the immediate action of Congress. Among the parties mentioned were Dillon, Huntington, Keene, Gould, Sage and others.

Democratic National Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Chairman Burnum says there is no likelihood of changing the place of meeting of the Democratic Convention from Cincinnati, and full facilities will doubtless be extended.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Interior Department learns that large numbers of Sitting Bull's band have appeared at Fort Peck for rations, offering to surrender their arms and ponies. The Secretary says these surrenders must be made to military posts. He believes that the Utes engaged in the Meeker massacre will be brought in at once. Mrs. Meeker has identified one of Jack's prisoners as friendly to them during their captivity.

Chinese Trade Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Consul-General Bailey, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated February 3rd, transmits the annual trade report of China. His conclusions are that the trade of China never looked as promising as at the beginning of 1880; that it only needs an intimate knowledge of the requirements of Chinese civilization to enable the manufacturers of the United States to compete with the Chinese in the making of an infinite number of articles not now imported into China. The possibilities of the lumber trade, he says, are boundless, China having to look to the North Pacific Coast of the United States for a supply of lumber. Navigation under the American flag still makes a poor showing in Chinese waters. A steam merchant marine is imperatively required.

Democrats and Workingmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The County Committee wing of the Democracy having demanded, as a condition of coalition with the Workingmen on the freeholders' ticket, that the latter take off the names of the Republicans, Brock and Sherret, on their ticket, the Workingmen this evening received the resignation of Brock, and put on a Democrat, Judge Pennie, in his place, and appointed a Committee for further conference with the Democrats.

Will Withdraw.

BOSTON, March 26.—The *Advertiser* has the following dispatch, received in this city last evening from Washington: "Positive information is received that Grant will withdraw as a candidate before the Chicago Convention."

Horatio Seymour and the Presidency

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The *Post* produces letters and dispatches from Syracuse to bolster up its dispatch of an interview with Seymour, and again states the situation as follows: "Governor Seymour's present position on the Presidential question may be stated in the brief terms with which we have been accustomed to refer to it. He is not a candidate, and does not want the Democratic nomination, but if the latter is given to him he will not refuse it. Nothing can be plainer than this, and it is all that we have ever asserted in the premises. It being, then, a question of whether the Democracy shall nominate as their candidate a man whose nomination means his election, or some one else, upon whom great hopes may be placed but about whose ultimate success there exists a very natural doubt, we see no excuse for hesitating as to the course to be pursued. Horatio Seymour is the one man to head the Democratic ticket."

Skagit Mines.

VICTORIA, March 25.—A miner has arrived from the Skagit mines in seven days from Ruby Creek. He and his party took in three months' provisions on sleighs and cached them on Ruby Creek. He says the season is backward and advises no one to go in for a month to come.

Morgan Dix's Tormentor.

NEW YORK, March 25.—E. F. Williamson, tormentor of Dr. Morgan Dix, met the latter to-day, and begged for mercy. James Gaylord, Postoffice Superintendent, said he was sure Williamson had no intention of levying blackmail. Williamson was taken to the Tombs.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 27.—The wool market was comparatively quiet to-day, sales this week aggregating 2,154,800 pounds, a large portion of which was foreign. Notwithstanding the quiet tone of the market there is a very firm feeling. During the past week there was very little movement in domestic fleeces, which are rather neglected, particularly fine Ohio and Pennsylvania, but holders are confident full prices will be obtained for the supply remaining on hand. Some large mills are turning their attention to Australian, but supplies of this description will soon be exhausted. In domestic combings and delaine nothing of consequence was done, but there continues a good demand for English and Irish combing. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces sales were 48,000 pounds at full prices. Fall California was quiet. Pulled wools steady and firm.

A Double Homicide.

SAN ANDREAS, March 27.—Two Mexicans, named Christoval Noriega and Urbano, were found shot to death near San Andreas this morning. Noriega was a well-known desperado of this county, having killed four men. No clew to the murder.

Work of Victoria's Braves.

DENVER (Col.), March 27.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special, giving further news from Nelessa, says: Eight instead of six persons were killed by Indians near Santa Barbara. The massacred party consisted of Santiago Gonzalei, Green Worthly, Juan Baca, two boys at Worthly's ranch, and three Mexicans, names unknown. Another party of Indians attacked a sheep ranch, at Tierra Blanca, four miles from McEver's ranch, on Tuesday, but were repulsed with loss. Frank Wheeler, on the way to the ranch, was attacked by Indians, but escaped after killing one Indian. These Indians are supposed to be the raiding party thrown out from Victoria's main band.

Expelling the Jesuits From France.

LONDON, March. 28.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the question of expelling the Jesuits, says that nobody knows the consequences or extent of the conflict deliberately entered upon, and that the Cabinet may before long have to choose between acts of violence and resignation.

The Czar and Japan.

LONDON, March 25.—Vienna dispatches announce that Russia is seeking an alliance with Japan against China. Li Hung Chang the Tien Tsin Viceroy, has received $2,000,000 from the Pekin Government to purchase eight gun boats in England or the United States, to defend the coast against the possible attack of Russia. Russia is meanwhile organizing the native tribes in the vicinity of Kuldja for the defense of that place against China.

The Treaty with New Granada.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Secretary of State, it is said, has been giving considerable attention of late to the subject of obtaining such modification of our treaty of 1846 with New Granada as the project of M. De Lesseps for a canal across the Isthmus seems to make necessary. There is reason to believe that formal notice has been given of a desire on the part of the United States to reform the treaty, or more especially the thirty-fifth article, which gives the United States the right of transit and in which the United States guarantees the neutrality of the Isthmus. As yet it has not been decided whether to propose a supplementary treaty containing the desired modification, or to attempt the negotiation of a new treaty throughout.

French Canadians Going West.

MONTREAL, March 26.—French Canadians are leaving this city at the rate of sixty or seventy a day. Their destination is Michigan and Colorado, while a few are destined for California. A large number of mechanics, chiefly carpenters, are being engaged to go to Colorado and other places to prepare lumber, etc., for new railways. They are guaranteed work for six months at remunerative rtes in comparison with what they have been receiving here.

The Chile-Peruvian War.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Chilean Legation in this city received a cablegram from Panama last night, stating that Moquequa has been occupied without resistance by 14,000 Chileans, and that no fighting occurred. Arica was bombarded for three days by the Chilean navy, during which time considerable damage was done on land.

Persecution of the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Instead of the concessions expected before the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, regarding the position of the Jews, there is increased severity. Jews are driven to represent themselves as Protestant christians in order to escape expulsion from St. Petersburg. In the governments of Tula, Orel and Kharkoff, Jews in business for many years are ruthlessly expelled.

Death of John Nugent.

SAN LEANDRO, March 29.—John Nugent, formerly editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Herald*, died here this morning.

Shot to Death.

SANTA ROSA, March 29.—G. W. Rooney was shot and killed by G. H. Hayes on Saturday night, while attempting to enter the house of the latter. Letters purporting to come from Mrs. Hayes induced Rooney to make the attempt. Rooney was a prominent member of the Workingmen's party of Sonoma county, and a Delegate to both State Conventions of that party.

Pre-emption of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Berry to-day, by request, introduced a bill providing that the mere occupation, inclosure or cultivation of public land shall not withhold it from pre-emption and homestead settlement, and making it a misdemeanor (punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, not exceeding $200 and six months) to prevent such settlement by force or intimidation. The bill is not, however, to be construed to authorize settlement on lands reserved by virtue of Federal authority, or lands not exceeding 160 acres in the occupation or possession of any person having valuable improvements thereon, when such person has taken, or shall hereafter take, the proper steps to obtain a title under the United States laws within a reasonable time after he has learned the condition of his own claim or right to the land.

The Russian Fleet in the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A cable dispatch to the *Herald* from London says: A Russian Commissioner named Klavalsky, who left Odessa on March 9th, is expected soon at San Francisco on the cruiser Moscow. The ostensible object of the journey is to arrange for a line of steamers from California to the mouth of the Amoor river. The Russian fleet in the Pacific is greater numerically than the fleets of all other nations combined. It is said that Russia and America are negotiating concerning Klavalsky's mission.

THE mers complain about the provison of the section in the Young debris bill where it taxes lands liable to overflow, or to be benefited, $3 per acre. They say this should be specifically levied upon swamp and overflowed land as defined by the State statute. They will be satisfied to pay the district and State tax.

THE well contested annual rowing match between the Cambridge and Oxford University crews, which took place on the Thames, near London, last Monday, was handsomely won by the Oxfords, who came to the goal two and a half boats' length in the lead.

THE Postmaster's paper favors Grant and a third term. Why doesn't the *Mail* show its hand also. The latter will probably do as it did on the Constitution question, not let anybody know how it does stand.

REPRESENTATIVE Berry is pressing his project for an appropriation of $500,000 to provide for a complete remedy in regard to mining debris and the overflowed lands of the Sacramento District.

BORN.

In Woodland, March 26th, 1880, to the wife of C. S. Grey, a Son.

In Clarksburg, Yolo county, to the wife of Wm. Buell, a Son.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, March 27th, 1880, by Rev. H. H. Rice, Samuel Willitt to Mrs. Lizzie E. Williams, both of Woodland.

In Woodland, March 29th, 1880, by Rev. Father O'Connor, Marion Millsap, of Madison, to Miss Hattie A. Brennon, of Woodland.

Both parties are well known in this community, and their many friends join in extending congratulations to the young couple, while uniting in wishing them their full apportionment of conjugal felicity, and a long, peaceful era of domestic happiness. May their joys be many as their cares are few.

In Woodland, at the residence of the groom's parents, March 25th, 1880, by E. E. Perkins, J. P., George Lambert, of Woodland, to Miss Kate Sturgil, of Elmira.

At Capay Valley, March 2nd, 1880, by Ed. E. Perkins, Justice of the Peace, Frank Kindall to Amanda Clark.

At the residence of R. P. Armstrong, Capay Valley, March 17th, 1880, by Ed. E. Perkins, Justice of the Peace, C. E. Pierce to Jennie Alexander.

In Woodland, March 30th, 1880, Mrs. Margaret Huscroft, mother of J. J. and D. T. Huscroft and Mrs. Mary E. Glendenning, aged 80 years.

Steubenville, Ohio, papers please copy.

Death of E. G. Jefferis.

Edward G. Jefferis, foreman of the State Printing Office, died at midnight Sunday night in Sacramento. He had been ill for some time from a disease known as gallstone. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was nearly 57 years of age. Mr. Jefferis was one of the most widely known printers in the State. The present State office was fitted up under his superintendence, and he was late State Expert of Printing. He was one of the pioneers of California in the printing and publishing art and was one of the association of printers that established the Sacramento *Union*, and was the publisher of the *Wide West*, one of the earliest literary journals of California. He enjoyed the friendship of a large circle upon this coast.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]

SACRAMENTO, March 28th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—It was the opinion of a large number of the most experienced in legislation that one hundred days was too short a time to make new and mould old laws to correspond with the wants of the State under the new Constitution, and experience is about to confirm the opinion. There will be a large amount of necessary legislation go un-enacted. The time has been foolishly

SQUANDERED

During the past 80 days, but even if economy in time had been the aim, and the character of the present Legislature had been marked by prudent action, there was not sufficient time allowed to do the business required. But when men will spend evening after evening in idle debate—will do on one night what they undo on another, it would not matter how much or how little time they were limited to. The

WOMEN SUFFRAGE BILL

Illustrates my meaning. In order to have some sport, these gray-headed boys made this bill the occasion. Arguments were made simply to hear themselves speak, and after the Assembly had passed the bill—after Judge Tyler had shown that women were citizens and entitled to vote, and 42 voted to pass a bill giving this privilege; these wise men reconsidered the vote and defeated the measure by 41 to 39.

During the last two days the Senate has passed a bill to provide for removing officers of mining corporations by the share holders having a majority of the stock thereof, and electing other officers. Also, a bill to form agricultural districts and to provide for agricultural societies therein, and for the management and control of the same by the State. This is to obtain State appropriations. Also an act to authorize railroad incorporations, incorporated in other States to do business. Also an act relative to mutual relief and beneficial societies. There were several bills read

A SECOND TIME

In the Senate, some of more and some of less importance. Senate Bill—to repeal an act to prevent changes in text books in common schools. An act to protect certain kinds of fish. To enlarge, repair and paint the State printing office.

The bill introduced by Mr. West, making property liable for damage resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor was lost.

Mr. Braunhart's bill making the directors of

MINING CORPORATIONS RESPONSIBLE

Came up and was discussed at length. It is only enforcing the constitutional provision on this subject. The bill provides that the directors give a penal bond for their actions. This bill elicited some discussion and was at length referred back to the Committee on Corporations.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

This bill embraces about 90 sections, and is intended to cover the whole system of education. It was read at length. A call of the house was made during the reading.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER BILL,

Or a water bill for cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, was taken up, discussed and defeated: so was the substitute of Mr. Del Valle. A general bill allowing towns and cities the right to equip and maintain a fire department and to assess and collect taxes from time to time to sustain it, was passed.

The education bill was taken up in the evening session and many amendments offered, but all were defeated, because they would defeat the bill at this late day of the session—except that the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates should be held semi-annually, or at such times as the Board may direct—was adopted, and that graduates of the State University should be included in the list of teachers.

INDEX.

SACRAMENTO, March 30th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—As the session draws to a close the members become anxious to get their bills passed and therefore a large amount of business was done yesterday, especially in the Senate.

EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The bill regulating the pay of the employes of the Legislature was taken up and a large number of amendments were adopted. An Assistant Minute Clerk was made a permanent attache. The pages were increased to four and their pay fixed at three dollars. The Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms are to have twenty-five dollars contingent expenses. The Clerk's Assistant and Minute Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms each eight dollars per day; also the Clerk of the Judiciary Committee eight dollars. The bill makes the per diem what it has been for the last twelve years.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed some twenty bills, some of them of importance and some of them of no great moment to the State at large. Mr. Pardee introduced the Appropriation Act for the support of the Government of the State of California for the thirty-second year. The bill was read at length, which makes the usual appropriations. I think it will reach nearly the usual amount.

Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution that when the Senate adjourns it does so out of respect of the memory of

E. G. JEFFRIES,

An ex-State Printer, who died last Sunday night. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Senate also read a second time and disposed of thirty bills. So, when hurried, this body can accomplish a large amount of business. If the body progresses in this manner it will accomplish as much business during the coming two weeks as it has in the balance of the session.

THE ASSEMBLY

Had the debris question before it. Mr. Young's substitute for all the bills was under discussion. In a former letter I gave your readers a synopsis of the bill. It contemplates taxing the State, the swamp lands immediately benefited and the mines that are using hydraulic power. This bill seems to have for its object the levying of the burden for relief from the debris in an equatable manner. This, of course, cannot be accomplished at the commencement of the system. It will take some years of experience. This bill contemplates the appointment of three commissioners to have control of the whole subject. This commission divides the State into districts and has the general management. An effort was made to have the people vote upon the question of taxes, but I think the bill will pass the Assembly in about the shape that it comes from the author.

INDEX.

THE Clearing House statistics for the past week are favorable as a whole. The general business of the country is improving. There is a large speculative movement in products, according to the *Public*, which has affected banking operations lately, and the heavy advances upon this speculative account have caused a sharp demand for money. San Francisco shows a decrease of ten per cent, contrasted with the corresponding period of 1879; which is accounted for by the absence of stock speculation and the general stagnation resulting from political agitation, and the changes in our fiscal system rendered imperative by the new Constitution.

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Decree for Distribution.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of ROBERT FOX, deceased.

Order to show cause why decree of distribution should not be made.

In reading and filing the petition of A. S. HOUSE, Administrator of the estate of ROBERT FOX, Deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration of the estate of said Deceased, in this Court, and that the same has been duly settled and allowed; that all the debts and expenses of administration have been duly paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs at law of said Deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled. It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said ROBERT FOX, Deceased, be and appear before the Superior Court of the said County of Yolo, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Town of Woodland, in said Yolo County, on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1880, at one o'clock P.M., then and there to show cause why an Order of Distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs at law of the said Deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks before the said 3d day of May, A.D. 1880, in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in the said Yolo County.

E. R. BUSH, Judge.

Dated March 20th, 1880.

Attest, a true copy.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

ap1w5t.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Thomas Snape, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executrix of the estate of THOMAS SNAPE, Deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said Deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executrix, at the office of Martin and Jones, Attorneys at Law, No. 607 "I" street, Sacramento City, in the County of Sacramento.

Dated at Woodland, March 29th, 1880.

ELIZABETH SNAPE,

Executrix of the estate of THOMAS SNAPE, Deceased.

ap1w5t

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Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cents.
American Patriotism, 50 cents.
Talne's History of English Literature, 75 cts.
Cecil's Book of Natural History, $1.00
Pictorial Handy Lexicon, 35 cents.
Sayings, by author of Sparrowgrass Papers, 50 cents.
Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works, 75 cents.
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Bib. Literature, 2 vols., $2.00.
Rollin's Ancient History, $2.25.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, illus., $1.
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BITTERS

Fever and Ague.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exists. A wine glass full three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver and invigorating the stomach.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. no18w

A Mother's Gratitude.

HER CHILD SAVED FROM

DEATH

AND RESTORED TO HEALTH

—BY—

WARNER'S

SAFE

KIDNEY AND LIVER

CURE.

Another Proof that BRIGHT'S DISEASE, in its worst form IS CURABLE!

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12th, 1879.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gents—From my own sense of duty, and upon the advice of friends, I have concluded to offer you a testimonial, proclaiming to the world that there is an absolute cure for Bright's Disease in its worst form. My daughter Carrie has been afflicted with this terrible disease since she was five years of age; she is now seventeen, and during these eleven years her life has been a burden; she has been treated by the best physicians in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Ithaca, Oswego, Hornellsville, Rochester and other places, and a fortune has been paid out in the vain endeavor to obtain cure or even relief, but all have pronounced her *incurable*; have said that her kidneys were nearly destroyed, that there was no help for her and she must abandon all hope of ever being any better. We finally heard of your SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, and suggested to different physicians that we make a trial of it; but they scouted the idea, pronounced it a humbug and said it would be perfect folly.

We finally came to Rochester and tried several physicians here, but they, like the others, were unable to do anything for her. We also mentioned your remedy to them and they said it had a good reputation, and made some remarkable cures, and encouraged us to give it a trial; so, as a last resort, we concluded to at least consult you, and seven weeks ago to-day I came to your office for that purpose. I took home two bottles of your SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, and commenced giving it to her according to directions, and by the time she had taken one bottle, there was a marked improvement in her condition; she acquired control of her urinary functions, which she had not possessed since childhood; all bloat subsided, she began to gain in good, solid flesh, and gained thirteen pounds in about three weeks. After taking three bottles of the remedy, she has in this short space of seven weeks, become *fully cured*, of what was regarded a hopeless case of Bright's Disease. I wish I could talk with every sufferer from this fearful disease, and *tell* them as I can *not* in this letter, that I *know* Bright's Disease of the worst type can be cured by WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, and I gratefully acknowledge that my daughter's life and health is due to the use of that remedy.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. J. CRANE,
168 Plymouth Avenue.

Being the subject of the above testimonial, I desire to testify to the truth of its statements, and express my gratitude to whom it may be due for recovery from this terrible affliction, and to recommend similar sufferers to make use of the same remedy that I did.

CARRIE E. CRANE.

WARNER'S

SAFE

Liver and Kidney Cure!

The only remedy in the world that positively cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

Warner's Safe Bitters!

A medicine which stimulates the appetite, improves digestion, restores lost strength and purifies the blood.

Warner's Safe Nervine!

Quickly soothes pain of all kinds; cures Headache, Neuralgia, gives Sleep and Natural Rest, and is the Best Remedy known for Nervous Prostration.

Warner's Safe Pills!

A Remedy for Costiveness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. The best known Laxative.

Warner's Safe Tonic!

Invigorates the whole system, and for invalids, or persons recovering from severe sickness, who require a nourishing tonic, it is invaluable.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SOLD IN LOWELL BY

CROWELL & HARRISON.

mh31dw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 1st, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Madison Correspondence.

MADISON, March 26th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Thinking that a few items from this section might not be amiss in your newsy paper, I have concluded to drop you a short note.

The norther has been the all absorbing question for some time, and still remains an enigma. Our crops so far look well, but whether we can have a good crop without more rain is a doubtful problem.

Yesterday we had a good shower, which caused the grain to brighten up, and the farmers' faces grow shorter accordingly.

Cache Creek has been low all winter and has the appearance of remaining in that condition.

Most of the farmers are rolling their grain so as to retain the moisture in the ground to mature their crops.

Mr. Levy, our genial as well as enterprising merchant, is buying up a large amount of barley on speculation, believing that it will be higher in the future. There is but little barley sown in this neighborhood this season, and he will probably make a good thing out of it.

Some of our enterprising citizens have about completed a race course near the center of the town, one-half mile in length, to the disapproval of some and the satisfaction of others. It includes our nice new schoolhouse within its circle, and you see our children can be greatly edified a portion of their school hours by watching the fast horses of Madison spin around the track. Some foolish people are complaining about the owners of the town site granting such a privilege as letting a race track be built around the schoolhouse and passing by the door of the Methodist church. They don't seem to consider that it is an ornament to the town, and will attract many persons to the place on race days that can and will make it lively for all. Again they don't seem to realize that such an institution is a great moral force in our midst. It is very necessary that when boys learn to chew tobacco, the next thing in order is to learn to drink and play cards and run horse races. I am astonished that sensible people cannot see into the above advantages of our beautiful race course.

Elder James Logan gave us a temperance lecture on last Wednesday evening, which was able and logical. But if we can only keep our race track in good running order we will, I think, keep pace with church and temperance societies. So you see we expect to have a lively competition going on in Madison for some time come.

I may write you again soon in regard to matters in general. CATALINE.

An Indignant Woman Speaks.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Seeing an article in the Sacramento *State Democrat* in which it was argued that women should not vote on account of weakness for dress, I would like to point out some things wherein she is not as weak as man, and should not be debarred on that account. If the two were compared I think the scales would tip in our favor. I admit that some of us are fond of dress and overwork ourselves to put on frills, and often go beyond our means to dress, and some even have a weakness in liking to appear well in the eyes of the lords of creation, for you know these same lords will overlook the plainly dressed ladies. Then we may paint our cheeks, but seldom do our nose, and if we went to vote we would go sober if we did stop to fix our frills, and would vote for sober men; nor would we sell our votes for a few drinks of whisky? A man running for office would not have to deposit drinking money, which some of the men do to get votes. You see we know a few weaknesses of the men, but few women would show the weakness that one of our Senators did when he took in the petition rolled on a broomstick. That would have done for a debating club or a school exhibition, but in the legislative halls of a great State, oh how weak! He, with many others, according to the fitness of things, had better be using the broom-stick, with brush attached, than be sitting among the law-makers of a great State. OBSERVER.

Woodland, March 30th, 1880.

Crop Outlook.

A feeling of universal buoyancy now pervades the hearts of the people of Yolo county. The rain that has just fallen is abundant to dispel every adverse apprehension for the present, and if no untoward change in the course of things takes place, there is every reason to expect one of the largest crops for many years in this county. The absence of drying north winds is the most to be asked for, henceforth, as we can look for more or less spring rains to mature the growth of grain. As the weather has turned quite warm, vegetation may be expected to make rapid growth, and as the cold has had the effect to give the grain a good root growth, there is certainly but little to be feared. Yet it is an old saying among farmers, that "no crop is sure until the grain is in the sack."

In Conflict.

There is quite a feeling in certain quarters because the managers of the Davisville pic-nic have appointed for holding their festivities the first day of May, the same day the Turners have made it a time honored custom for holding theirs. It is unfortunate that both should occur on the same day, located within so short a distance from each other, as the majority of people in the county would like to attend both of them. As they are to be conducted on a large scale, the intervention of a few days between the times of holding them would doubtless prove advantageous to each. The same condition of affairs it will be remembered existed last season, and the Turners, usually most successful on these occasions, were subjected to pecuniary loss. Their exertions were worthy a better reward.

Gone to Washington Territory.

Mr. J. W. Posthill, who has been living with Mr. D. P. Diggs for the last three years, and having during that time built up an enviable reputation by an honorable and upright course, left a few days ago to settle in the Northern Territory. His many friends in Yolo deeply regret his departure, but say with pride to the good people where he goes that in him they will find all of the highest qualities of a gentleman. We hope for him good health and prosperity, and that he will soon return and offer his hand and untrammeled heart to one of Yolo's fairest daughters.

Serenaded.

The Ellis Band serenaded George Lambert Thursday night at G. W. Lambert residence, in honor of his matrimonial union with Miss Kate Sturgil, of Elmira. After playing a few beautiful pieces the Band were invited into the house where a sumptuous banquet was spread before the admiring guests. The usual exchange of congratulations was indulged in and the occasion was made mutually enjoyable.

The Band also serenaded Sheriff Rahm at his residence on Third Street and were entertained in a manner characteristic of his magnanimity

Knights Landing Correspondence.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 28th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since our last letter we have experienced a little of all sorts in the way of weather, the best portion being the rain, of which we have had a little over half an inch, which is quite sufficient for the time being, we think, although we have heard several of our neighbors say "its not enough." But you are aware no doubt that there is a certain class of people who would grumble at being hung. As for us we go a good deal on the principle of small favors being thankfully received.

Our town is extremely lively at present, yet we have a good many young people on the streets to-day; but, as the boys sometimes remark themselves, "there is nothing in it." Some little improvement is going on in the way of painting houses and trimming shrubbery. Mr. Clowe is having his residence newly painted, and Mr. Snowball is making preparations to have his fine residence repainted. We are told that Hon. C. F. Reed intends putting a new roof on the wharf opposite the Yolo House, the same having been blown away last winter.

Our merchants and business men generally are not getting rich, at least we think not at present, but they are looking to the future with a patience beside which that of the historical gentleman by the name of Job, would almost pale.

Our flouring mill has not been running very steady this winter. We are not informed as to the cause.

Our school is in a very flourishing condition, and under the direction of Mr. T. J. Goin and Miss Hagan, our children are making rapid advancement.

We had a slight attack of "gem puzzle" during the past week, and several of our most eminent solutionists declare they have worked it, but you can't get any of them to show you how; oh no.

Our latest "boom" is horse-shoes. Front street is driven full of pegs, and the air for the greater portion of the time is filled with flying horse-shoes, and now and then you will hear a player sing out "14, 15 or 13, 14," as if his mind was not entirely relieved from the effects of those mystic numbers.

Since the advent of a little milder weather, our lads and lasses have been airing themselves a little more on Sunday evenings, and the close proximity of the river affords splendid opportunities for boat-riding, of which they are not slow to avail themselves. In this connection we wish to say to young Mr. G. not to overmatch himself. Last Sunday evening we saw him bending lustily to the ores with no less than four musical maids in his boat, and heard the old gentleman remark that he was taking on trouble quite young; but it didn't seem to trouble "Doug," much, for as the last lingering notes of "that sweet bye-and-bye" floated back to us on the evening air, with the "sweet" extremely long drawn out, we could see him bend himself to his apparently pleasant task with redoubled energy, as if in blissful anticipation of that future elongated sweetness, and we mentally ejaculated "go it Douglas."

D. J.

Burglary and Arrest.

On Thursday night last Bently's saloon was burglarized, the burglars entering through one of the front windows, which had not been secured when closing the establishment. The till was pillaged and about $40 taken from the drawer. The burglar or burglars also took a quantity of cigars, but just how many it is not known. Bill Duchess, an individual well known in this quarter, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the parties on the following day (Friday.) On his person was found about $40 in coin and a number of cigars, corresponding with the brand of those which had been stolen. The circumstances were sufficient to warrant suspicion, and he was accordingly lodged in the county jail to await trial. The case was afterward brought before Judge Ruggles for hearing and the defendant was placed under $500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. Failing to give the necessary bonds he was remanded into the custody of the Sheriff. It is probable the Grand Jury will meet the last of June or the first of July unless the Legislature passes a law declaring that cases may go direct to the Superior Court from the Justice Court, for trial.

Capay Items.

CAPAY, March 25th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The rains of the last 36 hours have banished all fears of a drouth and a broad grin is observed on everyone's face. There has never been a time in the last six years that the prospects for an abundant crop was more promising for all the country of East and West Cottonwood, Capay Valley and Hungry Hollow, than at present. Many persons were in town to day, and all seemed jubilant and in fine spirits.

The little son of J. H. Norton, who was accidentally shot last Saturday, is doing well. It is almost a miracle how he escaped.

Elder James Logan, of Winters, will spend the most of his time next week in the Temperance field—at Cacheville, Monday evening the 29th; Central View, Tuesday the 30th; Occident, Wednesday the 31st; and at Capay, Thursday April 1st. Mr. Logan's ability as a public speaker is too well known in Yolo county to need any comments. We hope his efforts may be attended with success.

Fishing is now the order of the day at Capay, and not a few are being taken daily and of the finest quality. As ever, HOMO.

Fortunate Termination.

Another social scandal, the outgrowth of domestic infelicity, has just recently come into public notice by the resort of the parties interested to legal procedure, but which, fortunately for the interest of society, has terminated without the usual prolonged era of social ferment and public suspense. W. H. Smith, widely known hereabouts as the "Yolo Prince," was arraigned before Judge Ruggles on a charge of having broken open and perused the contents of a letter addressed to a certain colored lady of Woodland, and written by his wife, between whom and himself it would seem the marital relation was by no means as conducive to matrimonial felicity as could be desired from a domestic standpoint, nor as tributary to the exalted idea of mortal duplicity as intimated in the inspiring odes of ancient poets to the mythic god of the mystic tie. Each side was ably represented with legal defence, but His Honor not deeming the facts in the case sufficient to continue the trial, adjudged the defendant not guilty, and the "prince" was discharged, thus averting what might otherwise have proved a great social scandal.

A Worthy Mention.

What can be more cherished or valued than a photograph of a distant friend or relative? The world owes to the science of photography a debt of gratitude the magnitude of which is but imperfectly realized, and it is really astonishing to see the progress made in the photographic art within the last few years. We were brought to these reflections while spending a few minutes yesterday in the photograph gallery of our popular artist, J. W. King, whose reputation is so well established in Yolo county. Mr. King seems to take a pride in the beautiful art and keeps pace with the times in the way of styles and the artistic improvements. It is fortunate that we have among us such a skillful artist, and we are pleased to know that his work is so highly appreciated.

A Review of De Pue & Co's Forthcoming History of California, written for their Illustrated Atlas of Yolo Co.

We have been permitted to inspect the advance sheets of the History of California, from its beginning until admitted as a State, written by Col. Frank T. Gilbert for the forthcoming work of Messrs. DePue & Co., to accompany their history of this county, and after a careful examination and comparison with other works on the same subject we feel justified in pronouncing it by far the most complete history of the Golden State ever yet produced. The sphere of the historian is one of illimitable magnitude, of endless research, and however complete and seemingly thorough his predecessors the field is always found open to and productive of facts and historical reminiscences fresh and inviting to the general reader. The history of our Golden State in its simplest form sounds more like romance than reality, and the mind of the historical student never tires of feasting on the almost fabulous narratives of pioneer times. The history itself forms a thread of romance that would satisfy the most imaginative mind and keep alive the flame that warms the heart of every Californian. Several histories have been written of this State, but none has been sufficiently complete nor accurate to be accepted as authoritative or competent to fill the great want. Many gross inaccuracies relating to the earlier history of California have crept into these works, either from misapprehension of the facts or lack of precision on the part of their authors, and have been accepted generally as true history. The necessity therefore for a revised history, one that could be relied on as authoritative, at the present time became an actual and even imperative demand. The exigencies of such a want were greater because a delay of a few years would necessarily have increased the improbability of a correction of these errors. It is fortunate, extremely so, that such a responsible mission has fallen into competent hands. The work before us is one for which the people of the State and every student of history should feel a true sense of gratefulness, in that our State has been set aright on the historical records, and that we have been presented with a work that can be relied upon as both standard and authoritative. We speak advisely when we say "authoritative" as it possesses every requisite to claim for it that title. The author has evidently spared no possible exertion to obtain every particle of our State history, and to include in his work nothing but facts which he fully substantiates with incontrovertible proofs. One of the most prominent features of the work, and one which renders it more valuable as an authoritative guide, is the introduction of numerous authentic and original documents. In these documents, in quest of which it seems the author has exhausted every historical resource, much of the history which has heretofore been accepted as genuine is set at naught and the facts beam forth in their true and proper light. For instance the Michelteroena war, on which the historic pen has failed to touch farther than to give a slight, imperfect reference, is made to figure quite prominently; the Bear Flag war, which no historian has hitherto touched upon only to give a brief and grossly inaccurate account, is given in this new work in explicit detail, and it will astonish the readers to learn that so much of the history of our golden State has so long remained hidden from view. A letter from J. Alexander Forbes, Ex-British Vice Consul, written to the author in regard to the attempt of the British to gain control of California, introduced into the work, so completely explodes many extravagant statements which have gone into previous history, that we should gladly introduce it here were it not for its exhaustive length. It would be impossible to recount here the huge volume of errors which Mr Gilbert has corrected, and the vast amount of heretofore dormant history he has incorporated in his new work. It is a complete encyclopædia and is bound to rank foremost among historical works, and must perforce be accepted as the standard authority of our own State's history. Its arrangement is ingenious and explicit. tables being conveniently arranged throughout, and giving statistical matter that must be admitted to be of great import. In a literary point of view the author exhibits an ability which gives the production a suavity and freshness of expression that cannot fail to leave a lasting impress on the mind of the reader. The mission of writing a standard State history, complete in all its parts, could not have fallen into more suitable hands, and California is justly indebted to Colonel Gilbert for a history that must live and be accepted as the standard authority of the Golden State. When the county history is a completed work, we feel safe in saying that the people of Yolo will be highly pleased with it. It is fortunate for the people of this county that the work is in the hands of such enterprising men as Messrs. DePue & Co., who are sparing neither expense nor exertion to make it the best work of the kind ever yet gotten up.

A Fraud.

A genius of more than ordinary artifice arrived in Woodland on Sunday and concocted a skillfully devised plan to create sympathy and aid from our unsuspecting citizens. He appeared as a one-armed unfortunate, confining his efforts at deception to the dispensers of the ardent until his bibulous desires were quite satisfied, meeting with but little difficulty in exciting the sympathy of the dealers, who were perfectly willing to donate a drink if it could possibly produce any salutary effect on his forlorn condition. He also obtained a square meal at one of the hotels and again prosecuted his scheme for whisky, and was so eminently successful that he was soon subdued by its powerful influence and an officer took him in charge and escorted him to the calaboose, when after divesting him of his coat the missing arm was discovered and found to be in about as good order as nature had made it. For this piece of artifice the festive swindler was yesterday brought before Judge Ruggles, who gave him ten days in the chain gang, where he will have a chance to utilize the newly discovered limb.

Superior Court—Bush, Judge.

Woodland, March 25th, 1880.

Levy vs. Holsop—On appeal; came up on question of law; motion made to dismiss on ground that summons was improperly issued and improperly served in Justice's Court. Taken under advisement.

Getz Bro's & Co. vs. Womack—Judgment rendered for defendant for the return of goods described in the complaint of plaintiffs or the return of the value of the same.

Howell vs. Audett—Continued until Monday.

Proposed Concert and Ball.

The Ellis Band are talking of giving a concert and ball at an early day, and we dare say the people of Woodland, who so highly appreciate their fine music, will encourage the idea. But few towns or cities in the State can boast of such a creditable Band, and we feel warranted in saying that the public will manifest their appreciation whenever an opportunity offers itself. Their object in giving a concert will be to procure suitable uniforms before the next campaign. By all means let it be given.

Piano Tuning.

Mr. J. K. Van Slyke will reach Woodland early in April. Parties wishing pianos or organs tuned may leave orders with Mrs. Pinkham, over the Bank.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

When a cat gives an entertainment from the wall, it isn't the cat we object too, it's the waul.

No Cigars of Chinese manufacture can compete with the Bumblebee.

Deputy Assessor Forrester has commenced the work of Assessing. He is now "doing up" Woodland.

Cigars of the best quality and in any quantity at Elston's Drug Store.

We are pleased to learn that Dr. E. L. Parramore is improving and that hopes are entertained for his speedy recovery.

A lady's gold watch key has been left at this office for the owner, who can have it by paying for this notice.

The *Solano Daily Times*, one of our spiciest, newsiest exchanges, has entered on its tenth volume. May it long live and prosper.

All kinds of Tropical Fruits at Brendel's, corner of Main and Railroad Streets.

Prof. Van Slyke, of the musical house of Sherman & Hyde, San Francisco, will be in Woodland early in April. See notice elsewhere.

You can always find a complete stock of Drugs and Druggists' sundries at Elston's, low for cash.

Found, in Odd Fellow's Hall, a gentleman's gold breastpin, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Our adored contemporaries across the street have proven the incorrectness of the old adage, "if the brains were out the man would die."

You can find the best brands of Tobacco at Elston's Drug Store.

Col. Sibley is again able to appear on the streets, apparently fully recovered from his late indisposition.

An emigrant train of several families passed through Woodland on Friday last from Tulare county, bound for Tehama.

Judging from the large shipments of goods our merchants are receiving now, we presume the stores of Woodland will be well stocked for the spring trade.

The Bumblebee is a bit Cigar retailed for five cents.

We have received the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Field on the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the election laws of Congress.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We also pay highest prices for Produce.

A Colusa county man can so perfectly imitate sounds made by two dogs fighting that he can call a Willows congregation out of church in three minutes.

Just arrived—The "Busy Bee," a new Cigar manufactured expressly for Elston's trade.

The *Mail* is "off" again as usual. The last issue talks about the United Ancient Order of Work*ing*-men—dosn't *sabe* the difference between the Workmen and Workingmen!

Don't fail to go to Brendel's for all kinds of Candles and Fruits.

Judge Ruggles has taken possession of the new Justice Court and carpenters are at work taking out the partition in the old hall and renovating it for the fire department.

The Young Men's Debating Society last evening discussed the question, "Resolved—That duties levied for the protection of home industry should be abolished." Decided in favor of the affirmative.

A pleasant party was held Monday evening at tae residence of Mr. Selby, in the northern part of town. A large number of party-goers were present and enjoyed the occasion supremely in dancing and general convivality.

Sheriff Rahm Saturday went to Washington and brought to Woodland Charles Hord who escaped from the chain gang a few days ago, and who was captured in Washington on Friday by Constable Cantrell of that place.

Our lady friends—those who are affected with "strong minds"—will be sorely distressed to learn that the Assembly has indefinitely postponed the woman-suffrage bill. They can say "no" just as mandatory as ever, but they can't vote.

Major J. E. R. O'Farrell writes for the DAILY DEMOCRAT (enclosing the coin) from Athens, Ga., where we are glad to learn he is doing well. The Major intimates that he may pay California a visit ere long, and sends respects to his many friends in Yolo County.

On Friday we published the marriage notice of Mr. George Lambert, of Woodland, and Miss Kate Sturgil, of Elmira. We have since been favored with a nice lot of wedding cake for which we return thanks and our best wishes for the happiness of the newly married pair.

Joseph Gratz, whom our readers will remember as being formerly connected with the San Francisco Auction Store, of this city, has purchased the Elite Cigar Store, and proposes to make his home with us once more. Jo. is a jolly good fellow and we wish him success in his new enterprise.

Now that the Revenue bill has become a law, the State Board of Equalization will have to meet to fix minor matters. When this is done the assessment of counties will commence. Assessments in each county "must conform to the true value in money of property contained in the assessment roll."

If it were our custom to mention every unpleasantness that takes place between our prominent citizens, we should feel it our duty to chronicle the fistic encounter which took place Monday night. But as George H. was not seriously injured and Jeff. is likely to recover, we shall desist from making any reference to the sad occurrence.

Direct from the East—one case of Dress Goods, at 10 cents per yard; one case of Scotch Gingham, double width, at 12½ cents per yard; New Shirting Checks and Cheviots; also another lot of "Foster" Gloves, patented, no buttons, and every pair warranted, at A. Nickelsburg & Bro's.

"The double-distilled quintescence of nothing" is the appreciative manner in which we heard an uncompromising Republican refer to our esteemed cotemporary of the Second Street oracle. We felt inclined to resent the insult on behalf of the journalistic profession, but as he seemed to have the sympathy of all others present, we made no effort at vindication.

A much greater amount of rain fell in the vicinity of Winters and Capay during the storm of last week than in this section. At the former place we are told that the rainfall was 1.06 inches, while at Capay a considerable amount fell on Friday, which did not reach this place at all. We have since had an abundance for the present.

Wives of some men all remind us
We may all have wives in time,
And departing, leave behind us
Widows that may live sublime.
Widows that perhaps some other
Worthless cusses may ensnare
To spend our coin, by toil and bother
We've accumulated here.

Don't make the little ones sick by buying stale and shop-worn Candies. Go to Brendel's for the pure and fresh article.

Those who, during the past week have noticed the almost constant arrival of merchandise at the mercantile establishment of A. Nickelsburg & Bro. have freely expressed their surprise at the enormity of business conducted by this popular firm. They have come to the front, as usual, with a most extensive stock of goods for the Spring trade, and the people of Yolo county will find them prepared to offer inducements not found outside of the Bay city. Their enterprise in building up a home trade of such superior facilities should be fitly appreciated by the people of Yolo. We take pleasure in calling attention to their new advertisement in another column of this paper.

Mr. A. Stamp is mentioned as a suitable person for Town Trustee.

The fruit crop in Colusa county has been greatly damaged by the late frosts.

John Quilty will be a candidate for Town Marshal before the Democratic Convention on Wednesday evening next.

The *Mail* man accuses us of lying. We will wander still further from the truth and retaliate by calling him a gentleman.

If you want a good, fragrant and pure cigar call at the "Elite" and ask Jo. for the "Granadina." We pronounce them superior.

H. K. Steward, of Capay, met with an accident last Thursday while shoeing a horse at that place, which it is thought will result in the loss of one of his eyes.

The District Attorney's office is to be removed into the building one door west of the old Justice Court. The building is being painted and refitted for that purpose.

The Madison Constable on Monday brought to Woodland for trial Frank Murphy and Frank Thompson, charged with burglarizing the Madison mill on the night previous.

From Hon. C. P. Berry we have received the speech of Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, on the bill to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts of the United States.

Bald-headed persons are recommended by one who knows how it is himself, to have a spider painted on top of their heads as a preparation for the fast approaching fly-time.

The mellifluous voice of the invincible street auctioneer is again borne on the tranquil air which circumambulates our quiet city, and his indispensible wares are offered at the usual sacrificing prices.

The temperance lecture of Mrs. White was well attended, and at the close upwards of thirty signed the pledge—some the anti-whisky, some the anti-rum and tobacco and some the tee-total pledge.

Just at the present time our hotels are filled with runners, drummers and the like, who about this time of the year relieve the large cities of their presence and flood the country towns in quest of unwary dupes.

Because the *Mail* hadn't room last week to republish our "real estate transfers" in full, the ungrateful fiend of that sheet bemeans our reporter for making such exhaustive reports. We will epitomize next time for our neighbor's benefit.

Attention is called to the card of the Madison Hotel in another column of this paper. Mrs. A. H. Willard, the hospitable hostess, is ever ready to cater to the comfort of her guests and we would advise our readers to give her a trial when they visit Madison.

A motherly Willows hen has grown exceedingly vain over reading the *Journal* in which her feat of laying an egg measuring seven and a half inches one way and six and a half the other, is highly eulogized. It would be considered a bird-egg down here.

A young lady of Vallejo is so sensitive to cold that she cannot drink water from a damp dipper without shivering.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

A sad commentary on the temperance people of Vallejo. Is the gentler sex in the habit of indulging in hot drinks down your way?

How about the Hungry Hollow chap who liked the north wind so well as to be praying for more of it?—*Colusa Sun.*

Well, he's all right, and will realize a greater crop per acre than any portion of Colusa county ever produced—wind or no wind. What next?

Peter Bryding, of the Fremont Hotel, in Sacramento, was in Woodland the other day visiting his numerous friends in this city. Mr. Bryding has quite a reputation among our people as a hospitable and genial boniface and he is always sure of a hearty welcome to our little city.

There is one town in the county which the fifteen-puzzle craze has not reached. The authorities have the town quarantined and protected by out-guards. No introducer of the mystic problem is permitted to enter the lines. One hundred and twenty-six have already been decapitated.

If a gentleman passing along the public highway should take notice to the vile yelpings of every insignificant cur, his time would be well occupied in aiming at an end of little moment, if accomplished. Our contemporaries need not think this insinuating, if they don't want to.

The temperance people are making arrangements for a grand May Day celebration and picnic at Tammany Grove, near Davisville. The picnic given by this order at the same place last year will be remembered as a grand success, and we may look for this one to be of equal magnitude.

The initial number of *Ridley's Fashion Magazine*, published quarterly by Ridley & Sons, New York, has reached our table, and we take pleasure in commending its excellence to the fashionable world. The subscription price is only fifty cents a year; single copies fifteen cents each. Send for a sample.

The new Justice's Court has been fitted up in a very elegant manner and it is a vast improvement over the one just vacated. The main hall, for the accommodation of visitors, is separated from the Judge and Jury apartment by a balustrade, and we understand the entire hall is to be provided with comfortable seats.

At a recent meeting of the Vallejo eight-hour league W. S. Fleming reported having received a letter from State Senator J. H. Harlan, in which the latter promised to use his influence in behalf of any measure in the interest of the yard employes that comes up in the body of which he is a member.

Dr. M. Gardner, of Davisville, one of the best known and oldest established physicians in these parts, is about to move to Sacramento to secure a wider field for the practice of his profession. Dr. J. Funcheon succeeds Dr. Gardner in the practice at Davisville, and already occupies the office and residence vacated by the latter.

Chas. N. Post, resident Clerk of the Supreme Court at Sacramento, and Miss Nellie M. Outten, daughter of Mrs. F. M. Shepperd, were married in that city Thursday afternoon. Many of our readers will remember Mr. Post as a former resident of Woodland, and the best wishes of his many friends here will follow him in his new position in life.

In the Justice Court on Monday nine individuals were arraigned on the charge of vagrancy. One, Thomas Brown, was convicted and sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment, and the remainder were discharged. Henry Baits, the one-armed fraud, was convicted of being drunk and disorderly, and received 20 days. The case of Frank Thompson and Frank Murphy, charged with burglary, was postponed.

We have received in pamphlet form the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Field in a late decision of the Supreme Court regarding the right of Congress to punish officers of a State for the manner in which they discharge their duties under its laws. Mr. Field maintains that a State officer is responsible only to the State "whose officer he is and whose law he is bound to enforce."

The *Mail* talks about "editing" as if it were a terrible strain upon its "editor" to prepare matter once a week for a sheet containing but little more than our daily issue. We are convinced that it knows very little about editing a newspaper properly, and about practical printing its editor and proprietor knows nothing. Hence it is that the people are inflicted every week with *such* a paper.

The *Mail* takes it terribly to heart because the DEMOCRAT so far outstrips it in points of real worth as a family journal and general newspaper, and feels sorely grieved over what we said the other day in reply to its Excelsior Block co-worker and co-complainer. What was said editorially about proving application for a patent outside or inside was intended for its fellow laborer, as the *Mail* well knew. Still it is very doubtful if the "offer" of them, which it admits, would have been made without application.

If a dollar is worth saving buy your goods at Nickelsburg's.

The residence of U. Shellhammer, near Woodland, was burglarized Sunday night while the family were attending church. The burglars entered through one of the windows and succeded in escaping with a gold watch and a box of jewelry.

Buy the Foster Kids at Nickelsburg's because there is no deception in them.

Mrs. S. R. McLarren will deliver a series of select and dramatic readings at the College Chapel, in this city, next Saturday evening Mrs. McLarren has a high reputation as an elocutionist, and her entertainments are exceedingly admired. Admission fifty cents.

Look at the pretty fancy goods at Nick's.

"Why is it easier to be bad than to be good?" asks a Buffalo paper. We pass the query along to the iniquitous pencil propeller of the WOODLAND DEMOCRAT.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Why it isn't; at least it dosn't seem so to us. Some people are bound to take the most difficult side of every question that comes up.

The best selection of spring clothing you can find at A. N. & Brothers.

In the north and northeastern parts of the State reports are to the effect that the fruit crop has been more or less injured by the cold. In some places it is expected the crop will be an entire failure. In Santa Clara county the crop is backward though promising. The strawberry yield there, it is expected, will be less than the average. California oranges are plentiful.

Rather a disconsolate picture comes from Modoc county concerning the condition of stock in that quarter. Hay has given out and stock of every kind is perishing from starvation and exposure. The season just passed is said to have been beyond doubt more severe on stock of all kinds in that locality than the much noted "hard winter."

Those nobby dress goods and trimmings to match at the Pioneer Store are a charm to look at.

A man by the name of William Bliss, was put to bed in a semi-conscious state from the influence of whiskey, at the Craft House, Monday afternoon, and upon awaking late in the evening discovered that he had been robbed of $30 which he was known to have had on his person. One of the clerks, a young man who has been employed in the hotel but a short time is missing, and the officers are on his track.

A. Nickelsburg & Brother's ten-cent dress goods are the cheapest ever sold in Yolo county.

The Grand Army of the Republic aids in the support of the orphans and widows of its deceased comrades, and thus throws over these helpless ones the broad shield of the protection of its powerful organization. The sad fate of the ten little babes of General J. B. Hood (who lost a fortune of over $100,000 by the sudden depreciation of the State bonds of Louisiana, and whose wife and himself died of yellow fever, in the same week, last summer, at New Orleans) has prompted the soldiers who were under his command to announce their adoption, but it is probable that a better guarantee for their care, nurture, support and education is afforded by the publication of the great book of the war (the fullest history of the inside, so far, from the Confederate side) left by General Hood, and now published by General Beauregard on behalf of the "Hood Orphan Memorial Fund," which is carefully invested in the loans of the United States.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all dealers.

Instructive Books.

"Know Thyself" is quite as important in this age as in the days when the legend was inscribed over the door of the Grecian Temple. The reputation and fame of Prof. O. S. Fowler are unrivalled in his special line of philosophical thought, and his two recent productions, *Human Science* and *Creative Science*, are exhaustive treatises upon all the important topics of man's physical, intellectual and moral development, and of his creative powers, mental and physical. All of the secret workings of the great laws of Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, as applied to the individual man and woman, and to all the varied personal adaptations of their mutual and sexual relations are here freely discussed and chastely explained. A. L. Bancroft & Co., through their subscription department, which embraces all branches of knowledge, issue these important works through regular agents.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland Yolo Co., Cal., March 29th, 1880:

Burnett, Miss	Johnson, Sarah
Duncan, Albert	Lewis, Charles
Ethell, Richard	Murray, William F
Fuller, John H	Mulagan, Thomas
Frank, August	Redmond, Wesern V
Griffin, Maria	Scott & Ellis
Gibson, Eda M	Wright, Alma
Hicks, Humphrey	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." L. WALKER, P. M.

We Challenge The World

When we say we believe we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in-as-much as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one half the time and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure when they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price, 10 cts, 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Druggist. Ja22

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the denial bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* de22dWMWF

AGENTS HAVE SUCCESS

Selling Prof. Fowler's two Great Works

HUMAN SCIENCE which treats of Phrenology, Mental Philosophy, Health and Immortality, CREATIVE SCIENCE which gives the laws of Life, **Manhood, Womanhood** and their Mutual Relations; **Love**, its Laws, Power and **Influence.** Agents wanted in every town. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why any one can sell these books with greater profit than anything else.

Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

ap31lm

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

CHAMPION

—OF—

CHEAP PRICES!

M. Michael & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

Are prepared not only to state but to prove that their prices are low and their profits small; that their trade is large and their energy is great; that their backing is good and their commercial standing the same, and that they are satisfied and trust that their patrons are more than satisfied, as they have done their level best to please all, and at the same time to treat everybody alike.

We have in the last year REDUCED THE PRICES OF GOODS CONSIDERABLY in Woodland. We ask of you to compare the prices of to-day and those you had to pay a little over a year ago.

We will pledge ourselves at least to give as good values in the future as we have in the past, and in some cases will do better than ever before.

We ask you, on your own judgment, to compare our goods, our prices and our way of doing business. We are not afraid, and the more that the people are posted in regard to quality and price of goods, the better we like it, and shall at least endeavor to have people know the exact value of goods, and know where and how they can obtain the best goods for the east money.

We Have Sold Goods Cheap,

The people have profited by it. We have saved you money and we are satisfied.

For the coming year we will place upon our counters good goods for little money, and strictly maintain one price cash, money down, and guarantee everything to be as represented. Yours truly,

M. MICHAEL & CO.,

—OF—

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE.

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.

mh21dw

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

Unattained.

Tired, tired and spent, the day is almost run,
And oh, so little done!
Above, and far beyond, far out of sight,
Height over height,
I know the distant hills I should have trod—
The hills of God—
Lift up their airy peaks, crest over crest,
Where I had prest
My faltering, weary feet had strength been given,
And found my Heaven,
Yet, once, ah, once, the place where I now stand,
The promised land,
Seemed to my young, rapt vision, from afar,
The morning star
Shone for my guidance, beckoned me along,
At break of day
The path looked strewn with flowers; in that light,
Each distant height
Smiled at me like a friend—a faithful friend—
Sure that the end
Would soon, ah, soon repay with sweet redress
All weariness.
But when the time wore on, and in the bright
And searching light
Of high noonday, I lifted up my eyes,
The purple dyes
Through which I had descried my mountain height
Had vanished quite.
Then, suddenly I knew that I did stand
Within the promised land
Of youth's fair dreams and hopes; but with a thrill,
I saw that still
Above and far beyond, far out of sight,
Height over height,
Lifted the fairer hills I should have trod—
The hills of God!

—NORA PERRY.

Rebecca's Ride.

BY EMMA HARRIMAN.

She was positively homely; her most devoted friend could not help admitting the fact; and yet few thought of it after they had had a little acquaintance with her. Her father had been a rich man; she never said so, but we all knew it. He was not so now, however; he had had a rascally partner, who had stolen—embezzled, I suppose I should say, but they did not say so then—half his available funds just before the crash of '57, and gone—where the bank presidents go. The crisis came and he went down. He had been a man of influence; his word had been of weight. He had counted his money by the thousands and had given our State the lands for one of the first of its present institutions. Now he was a poor man. There was a little here and there of his property still left; but he could not build up another fortune; his spirit was crushed.

He left the city, since grown to be such a prosperous one, and built him a house in the Big Woods, where he owned some land. It was a beautiful place on the bank of the Mississippi, in a triangle formed by a small river flowing into the large one. The New York *Herald* man went by there a few years ago, when he made his trip to the Gulf in his paper boat. They could plainly see his face as he passed, and wondered who he was, for the mail reached them but once a week then and they had not heard. Indians paddled by in their birch canoes many a time, and great rafts of logs went down from the praries; and the lumbermen tied their "waumguns," or flat boats, to the shore and came up to the house for a spool of thread or a dozen buttons, for they kept a little store—a very little one, there were so few to buy. The mother did her best to keep along; she was a brave little woman, and now she had two burdens to bear—her own and her husband's.

But there were hard times sometimes, and when Rebecca could, she began to teach and help a little. It was hard for her, with all the possibilities there had been for her only a few years before, to shut herself up in a little log schoolhouse and teach a few children from the families of the farmers and lumbermen; but she never said it was hard. I think no one ever heard her complain as she went courageously to work, day after day. There is many a Spartan alive to-day, though we do not call them that. She had one brother; just one left; all the others had died. And he was so near her age, and her dear companion! He would soon be able to earn a great deal and he would build up the old fortune.

They rowed their boats up the river together; they cantered through the woods on their ponies side by side, with the acorns dropping about them on the green leaves over their heads. They gathered wild grapes in the fall on the little island in the Mississippi, and shot partridges and fished day after day. They were all in all to each other. Brothers and sisters are so much, so very much, to each other when they are all alone, as they were; no other friends—just each other; and that was enough. He grudged the time she was away from him. "You shan't work so when I am a man," he said. He was in his teens then, and so tall and straight and handsome! How proud she was of him!

It was winter and she had gone to her school. Day after day she worked away in the little room with its great box stove full of wood, and so hot, for the pupils sitting near the windows and door complained of the cold and must have it so. She had gone farther from home than ever before. She was sorry for that, but she got more pay and that made her glad. She could do much more for them all at home. She was quite contented and happy, when one day there came dreadful news to her. "Roddie" was sick. It was so terrible she could not endure it—so very sick, too, what if he should die! She was so bewildered she could hardly realize it, but there was little time to think for she must begin her school for another day. When night came she could think, and she began to pack her trunk at once to go home, when suddenly the thought came, she must not go. There was the doctor, and he came a long way and it cost a great deal, and besides, Roddie must have delicacies and there was no one but herself to buy them.

With a great effort she controlled herself, unpacked the few things she had unfolded, went out and told the people where she boarded that she had concluded not to go home, then went to her room and sobbed as if her heart would break. But she knew she was right, and wrote home a letter, so pathetic for its very keeping back of her grief, and presenting all the brightest spots there were in the dark picture, while her heart was ready to break. Then she worked and waited a whole week for a letter, and when it came he was no better. Another letter came with the same story, and then another, saying she had better come and see him, even if she could not stay. It cost so much to go, and he needed so many things, but she must see him, she told herself, and she would go without something to make up for it. So she went, closing her school for a little. How changed he was in these weeks, so pale and thin, and so weak. He wanted her there with him, he could not let her go back, he said; she must stay with him, and he clung to her and sobbed in his weakness. How could she go, and he so very sick? She might never see him again—and yet how could she stay? There were so many things he must have; the doctors mentioned this and that, which he must be supplied with, and they all cost so much, so very much, there. If she stayed at home, who would buy them? No, she must go, though it broke her heart, for he might live if he had all these things.

So she went, with the sound of his sobs in her ears and the feeling of his arms about her neck, and I think a burden on her heart that has never wholly left it—and she was only a girl, just a young girl in her teens who bore all this, like the daughter you pet and shield from all harm and care. She went back and worked on a few weeks more, half starving for the weekly letter and half dying of a sickening feeling of terror when it came, for it never brought her good news. One day she felt such an oppressed feeling all day long, she went about her work like one in a dream. They all knew at school, and were kind to her and felt so sorry. Just as she left the door of her schoolhouse at night, a sleigh drove up and stopped. She knew in an instant they had sent for her.

"Is he dead?" she gasped, before the man had said a word.

He looked at her white face with great pity for her, and said, "No, Miss; but you had best make haste." She got in and he drove her to her boarding-place and the woman there helped her on with her wraps and told her what she must wear, or I think she would have frozen, for it was bitter cold, but she did not know it.

He was just alive, the driver told the woman when Rebecca did not hear, but he had not told her. She had not asked. She knew it because they had sent for her, and she only thought of getting there before he was dead. They tucked the wolf-skin robe about her, the driver and the woman, and put hot bricks at her feet, and she kept urging them to let her be and start. The driver spoke to his team and they were off, and the woman went into her house sobbing, but Rebecca had not shed a tear.

Just alive and 60 miles to drive—there was no railroad, no telegraph. "Drive fast," she said once, and with a sort of gasp.

"Yes, Miss, answered the driver, "I'll do my best. It's our fastest team; them was our orders—the fastest team and make good time."

"They sent for you, from home?" she said.

"Yes, Miss; by the mail, to-day, when it come down from there. He started in the night so's to git us off sooner; 'twas bitter cold. He froze his feet."

"Poor fellow," she said. Even with all her own burden, she could be sorry for the stage driver who had suffered to do them a kindness.

This man had come only a few miles from the town to reach her and his team was fresh. He let them go all he dared, but, like a good driver, reserved his best speed for the last. Still they went rapidly, but it seemed to her that they crept. The sun went down and the moon came up, round and bright. The stars shone as they only can shine on such cold, clear nights, and the snow glistened and sparkled about them. The great trees rose up on each side of them, and their large trunks cracked and snapped like pistols as they passed. On and on they went, hour after hour, and the man told her to keep up, that they could get through, and pulled out his watch, with great difficulty, from under his big overcoat, every now and then, to tell her what time it was and how far they had come, for he knew all the way. When they got on the last half, it seemed to her they were almost there, and then the road appeared to lengthen, for it seemed hours, though the driver told her it was not an hour since he had told her they were on that half. At last they were so near she knew the objects as they passed them. It was long past midnight; when they got there it would be morning.

The man urged his team on, though they were tired from the long drive. A white frost covered them like a blanket when he drove up to the door and the man's beard was frozen by the moisture from his breath to his big scarf.

Rebecca's mother heard the bells and met her at the door. A lamp was burning and Roddie, pale and thin, was talking.

"He wants you," said her mother, "he has been begging for you an hour," and she was undoing her wraps as she spoke. "Warm your hands and go to him."

"I want Pet," he was saying, "why doesn't she come? She ought to have stayed with me. Pet," and he called her as well as he could in his weakness. That was what he had always called her. She went to him.

"Here I am, Roddie," she said, but he only murmured still more weakly, "I want Pet. Go and get Pet."

"I am Pet, Roddie, darling; don't you know me?" she cried, and if her voice was so hoarse and unnatural that he never would have known it when he was well, is it any wonder? But he did not answer, or even look at her, only kept calling in that pitiful way for "Pet."

She gave it up at last, and sat beside him and held his hand, he let her do that, and waited.

That was all they could any of them do now, and they had not long to wait. When the gray dawn came and that was soon, he fell quietly asleep.

Esquire Streeter, of Pottersville, Michigan, took the census of that village last week, and the result was 399. He figured several times to make it 400, but failed; when, finally, the thought struck him that he, himself, was a citizen of that burg. Then he figured again.

City Boys—Some of the Disadvantages They Labor Under.

Some months ago, Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., believing that if he could find out how the active and prominent men of his own city spent their boyhood, it would help to solve the problem of what is the best training for boys, prepared the following circular, which was sent to the one hundred men who could fairly be said to stand at the head of the financial, commercial, professional and educational interests of the city:

"MY DEAR SIR—I desire to find out, for the benefit of the boys, how the leading men of this city spent their boyhood. Will you be kind enough to tell me—

1. Whether your home during the first fifteen years of your life was on a farm, in a village, or in a city, and,

2. Whether you were accustomed, during any part of that period, to engage in any kind of work when you were not in school?

I should be glad, of course, to have you go into particulars as fully as you are disposed to do; but I do not wish to tax your patience, and I shall be greatly obliged for a simple answer to these two questions."

No less than eighty-eight of the busy gentlemen who received this circular were kind enough to answer these questions—some of them briefly, most of them quite fully, and it turned out that few had been brought up like most of the boys who crowd the ball grounds and fill the streets of our cities in these later days. Here is a brief summary of the returns:

Of these eighty-eight men, twelve spent the first fifteen years of their life in the city, twelve in villages and sixty-four farmers' boys.

But of the twenty-four who lived in villages and cities, six were practical farmers' boys, for they lived in villages on the outskirts of cities, and had the same kind of work to do that farmers' boys have. One of these village boys said:

"I learned to hoe, dig and mow; in fact, I was obliged to work, whether I liked it or no. In winter I went to school and worked nights and mornings for my board."

Another said: "I used to work away from home some on a farm in the summer and fall. In the winter, when going to school, we three boys used to work up the wood for winter use."

Four others told substantially the same story. As these were about the same as farmers' boys, we may add them to that list, so that seventy out of eighty-eight—almost four-fifths of all these men—had the training of farm life.

Now how was it with the eighteen city and village boys on the list? Did they have an easy time of it? Five of them did, as they testify; five of them had no work in particular to do, but one of the five says that he studied law when out of school, and that was not exactly play. The rest of the eighteen were poor boys—not paupers, by any means, but children of the humbler classes, many of them in narrow and needy circumstances—and though they lived in cities or villages, they were accustomed from their earliest years to hard work.

"Was generally employed," says one, "during the summer months, and in vacations, in doing any kind of work that offered."

Four of the city boys were newsboys. One of them says: "The last year I was connected with the press, I earned one hundred dollars before breakfast."

Another: "I have paid my own way since eight years of age, without any assistance except my board from my eighth to my eleventh year."

Of all these eighty-eight boys, five only had nothing particular to do.

While these boys were growing and working, a great many others—sons of merchants and lawyers—were growing up in Springfield, going to school and amusing themselves, as boys of their class are apt to do. Where are they? Only five of this class are heard from among the eighty-eight solid men of that city. Some of them, perhaps, are prosperous men in other cities, but the number cannot be large, for in Springfield only five men out of eighty-eight came from this class. Ninety-four and a half per cent were either farmers' boys or poor and hard-working town boys.

To Sweep and Dust.

Sweeping and dusting is, in the opinion of the *Alliance*, an art, and has a right method which is as follows:

Are there closets opening into the room to be swept? Arrange the shelves, drawers or clothing preparatory to sweeping-day; then let these be the first to be swept.

Cover the bed with soiled sheets, as also all heavy articles that cannot be removed; first, however, having carefully dusted and brushed them.

Remove all the furniture that can easily be set in the hall or adjoining room, having first dusted it; then, taking a step-ladder, begin to sweep or brush or wipe the picture-cords and pictures.

Draw the shades to the top of the window, or, if there are inside blinds, dust them carefully. Open the windows.

All the dust left in the room now is in the carpet or air, and the current of the windows will soon settle it.

Now begin to sweep, not toward a door or corner, but from the outer edges of the room toward the centre, where the dust will be taken up with a small brush and dust-pan.

Go over the room once more, this time with a dampened broom; that removes the last bit of dust, and gives the carpet a new, bright appearance.

Replace the articles of furniture as soon as the air is entirely free from dust, uncover the rest, and the room is new and clean.

All this seems an easy thing to do, but there is not one in a hundred who will follow out the detail.

Some will sweep the dust into the hall or from one room to another, and then wonder why their house is so soon dusty again.

Others forget cornice and pictures, and thus leave a seed for future annoyance; while a third class will do all but using the damp broom, which is as the finishing touches to a picture.

China, as a name for porcelain, gives rise to the contradictory expressions, British china, Dutch china, Chelsea china, etc., like wooden milestones, brass shoe-horns, iron pens, steel pens.

LEADING STRINGS—Those of the first fiddle.

Signing Their Names.

Every marriage is registered when it happens, and the date opens the marriage entry. The names and surnames of the couple married occupy its next column. Then follow their ages. The statistics of ages in reference to marriage is important, and a precise statement of the years of persons wedded is much desired in all cases. But some bridegrooms—and many brides—object or are unable to say how old they are; while the clergy, it appears, often omit to make exact inquiry on the point. The registers, however, improve in this respect. In 1858 the percentage of entries in which the precise ages of both parties married were not given approached 41; in 1877 it had come down to less than 22. The description "of full age" or "minor" is always used when the exact age is not ascertained. We may mention that from the year 1848 there was a growing tendency towards early marriage until 1874, after which year the proportional number of persons married under age began to decline. In 1877, out of 194,352 couples married, 15,759 bridegrooms and 42,795 brides—or about a twelfth of the former and a fifth of the latter—were under age. The condition (that is, whether of bachelorhood, spinsterhood or otherwise) follows the age in a marriage entry. The statistical tables framed from the registers on ages and conditions combined are of great interest. The next succeeding space in the register book belongs to rank or profession; the next to residence; and the last two columns are filled with the names and occupations of the fathers of the couple. Every marriage entry must, of course, be signed by the persons married. We will pause a moment to notice the valuable information as to the progress of elementary education which is gained by a regular enumeration of the signatures by mark affixed to the registers. It is satisfactory to learn that the marksmen and markswomen are diminishing, though slowly. Of 388,704 persons married in 1877, 70,237 signed the register by mark; 29,707 of the number being men and 40,530 being women. These figures look formidable, but they represent amelioration. Some quarter of a century earlier the proportion of those who did not write their names to those married was about double that above expressed. On the part of the women improvement has been more rapid than on that of the men, though, as the numbers quoted show, the male sex is still the better educated of the two. Ten years hence, when the elementary education acts now in force begin to affect these records, the diminution in the number of marks will doubtless be great and steady. The registration mark is still the ancient *signum crucis*, though few who affix it to entries know what it once meant. Perhaps nearly as few of those who, according to modern usage, speak of "signing" their names, consider that the expression can in strictness be applied only to the marksmen, since it implies the substitution of a sign or mark for subscription itself.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The First Prayer in Congress.

In *Thatcher's Military Journal*, under date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the identical "first prayer in Congress," made by the Rev. Jacob Duche, a gentleman of great eloquence. Here it is—an historical curiosity:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee. To Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, unto Thy nurturing care. Give them wisdom in council and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and, if they still persist in sanguinary purposes, oh! let the voice of Thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly. Enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scenes of blood may be speedily closed, and order harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish amongst Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down upon them and the millions they here represent such tempered blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask, in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Savior. Amen!"

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER COUNTRY.—Our great progress in journalism is shown by the fact that in 1775 there were in the United States less than forty newspapers and periodicals, whose aggregate issue for that year comprised 1,200,000 copies; now the united press publishes over 500 daily newspapers, more than 4,000 weeklies, and about 600 monthly publications; of the dailies that existed in 1670, about 800,000,000 copies were struck off that year; of the weeklies, about 600,000,000; and of other serial publications, about 100,000,000, amounting in all to 1,500,000,000 copies. And to sum the matter up yet more forcibly, it must be said that the United States publishes more newspapers, with greater combined circulation, than all the other countries of the world can together boast of having. The oldest paper of uninterrupted publication in this country is the Hartford *Courant*, which has already attained the hoary age of 116 years. In regard to its last birthday it plaintively says: "We believe that, with the already announced death of a New Hampshire paper, recently, at the age of 116, we are left in a condition of obsolute insolation. The last of our early contemporaries is gone."

A—I once had a dog who could always tell rascals from honest men. B—Well, what became of him? A—I had to give him away; he bit me.

Neither a man nor a woman is entirely safe, until he or she can endure blame and receive praise without excitement.—*Modern Argo.*

A New Marvel in Bethlehem.

Dr. H. E. Licks, of Old South Bethlehem, after three years' labor, claims that he has perfected an instrument by which forms and colors can be sent by wire the same as words are sent. He calls the instrument a diaphote. The word diaphote, from the Greek, *dia* signifying through, and *photos* signifying light, had been selected as its name, implying that the light traveled through or along a wire. He read a paper on his invention before a scientific society here.

The diaphote consists of four essential parts, the receiving mirror, the transmitting wires, a common galvanic battery and the reproducing speculum. Dr. Licks gave a detailed account of the many experiments undertaken to determine the proper composition and arrangement of the mirror and speculum. For the former he had finally selected an amalgum of selenium and iodide of silver, and for the latter a compound of selenium and chromium. The peculiar sensitiveness of iodide of silver and chromium to light has long been known, and their practical use in photography suggested their application in the diaphote. It was found, however, after many experiments that their action must be so modified that each ray of light should influence the electric current proportionally to its position in the solar spectrum, and selenium was ascertained to be best adapted to this purpose. At first a small mirror was employed with only a single wire, but the images reproduced in the speculum were indistinct and confused, so that it became necessary to make the mirror of a number of small pieces, each about one-third of a square inch in area, and having a small wire attached. In the diaphote exhibited by Dr. Licks to the club the mirror was six inches by four, and had seventy-two fine wires, which were gathered together in one about a foot back of the frame, the whole then being finely wrapped with an insulating covering, and on reaching the speculum each little wire was connected to a division similarly placed as in the mirror. From a common galvanic battery wires also ran to each diaphote plate, and thus a circuit was formed which could be closed or not at pleasure. The theoretical action of the instrument appears now to be the following: The waves of light from an object are conducted through an ordinary camera, so that they fall on certain of the divisions of the mirror when the electric circuit is closed. The light and accompanying heat produce momentary chemical changes in the amalgam of the mirror, which modify the electric current and cause similar changes in the corresponding partitions of the remote speculum, thus reproducing a similar image, which by a second camera may be readily seen by the eye or thrown upon a screen. Dr. Licks explained how the proportions of selenium in the mirror and speculum should be scientifically adjusted to the size of the divisions and the resistance of the electric circuit, so as to avoid any blending of the portions of the reproduced image. This he said had been the problem which had caused him the most difficulty, and which at one time had seemed almost insurmountable.

At the close of the paper an illustration was given of the powers of the instrument. The mirror of the diaphote, in charge of a committee of three, was taken to a room in the lower part of the building and the connecting wires laid through the halls and stairways to the speculum on the lecturer's platform. Before the mirror the committee held in succession various objects, illuminating each by the light of a burning magnesium wire, since the rays from gas are deficient in actinic power, and simultaneously on the speculum appeared the secondary images, which for exhibition to the audience were thrown on a screen considerably magnified. An apple, a penknife and a trade dollar were the first objects shown; on the latter the outlines of the Goddess of Liberty were recognized and the date 1878 was plainly legible. A watch was held five minutes before the mirror, and the audience could plainly see the motion of the minute hand on the screen, but the movement of the second hand was not satisfactorily seen, although Prof. Kannich, by looking into the camera, thought it was there quite perceptible. An ink bottle, a flower, and a part of a theater hand-bill were also shown, and when the head of a little kitten appeared on the screen the club testified its satisfaction by the most hearty applause. After the close of the experiments the scientists extended their congratulations to Dr. Licks, and the President made a few remarks on the probable scientific and industrial applications of the diaphote in the future. With the telephone and the diaphote it might yet be possible for friends, separated by the wide Atlantic, to hear and see each other at the same time, to talk, as it were, face to face. In connection with the interlocking switch system, it might be used to enable signal men of the central office to see hundreds of miles of railroad track at once, thus lessening the liability to accident. In connection with photo-lithography, it might be so employed that the great English dailies could be printed in New York a few hours after their appearance in London. We learn that Dr. Licks will lecture next week on the diaphote before the American Society of Arts, and that he will make definite arrangements for the manufacture of the instrument as soon as the seven patents for which he has applied are formally issued.—*Reading Eagle.*

ROAST GOOSE OR DUCK.—Boiling water should be poured all over and inside of a goose or duck before you prepare it for cooking, to take out the strong oily taste. Let the fowl be picked clean and wiped dry with a cloth inside and out; fill the body and crop with stuffing; if you prefer not to stuff it, put an onion inside; put it down before the fire or in the oven and roast it brown. It will take about two hours and a half. The oil that drips from it should nearly all be turned off, or it will be too greasy.

Prepare a turkey in the same way, only it should be roasted by a moderate fire at least three hours. Serve with cranberry or apple sauce.

CREAM CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar (white), one and one-half cups of flour, three tablespoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful of baking powder; bake in two ordinary pie tins; when done split open and fill with the following cream: One pint of sweet milk, one cup of sugar; put over the fire; let it come to the boiling point and add two eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, dissolved in a little milk, butter the size of an egg; boil and stir quickly, so as not to scorch; add lemon or vanilla flavoring.

Children's Amusements.

Of all the playthings our little folks have, some letter cards, the alphabet printed on thick cards, and cut up into inch squares, seem to afford them the most varied and lasting as well as instructive amusement. The little ones have learned their alphabet, and the older ones form words and word squares, sometimes quite puzzling even mamma by their calls for a word beginning with A and ending with H. I think they are much better than the ordinary letter blocks, and they cost less, thirty or thirty-five cents, I believe.

I recently bought a box of wood dominoes with black spots, and they build fine towers with them, and are learning to count the spots. A blackboard is a very nice thing for little folks to have, slates so soon come to grief. I believe there are nice substitutes for blackboards that roll up like a map, but both have been too expensive for me as yet.

Taking a hint from some illustrations of kindergarten plays, I have been teaching the little girls six or eight years old to make single stitch on perforated board, but they insist upon making something, so that it takes a good bit of my time to oversee them. I am crocheting covers of bright Germantown wool, which I will fill with cotton and allow them to throw across the room, as they are soft and will not break glass or hurt any one unless thrown very hard.

I have been making a large dollbody from the pattern my mother made my dolls by, of heavy unbleached cotton; it is heavier than the bodies one buys, but the annoyance of sawdust dropping around is not to be feared, and it will bear any amount of hard usage. I will buy a patent head for it, and dress it with all its clothes buttoned on, then they can be washed when soiled, while dolly wears her nightdress or wrapper, if I get time to make one. I have a chair costing me fifty cents, for her to sit on, and it is strong enough for her little mamma too. Our little twin boys had lots of pleasure last winter from two very ordinary rag dolls, just cut as one cuts paper dolls, from unbleached muslin, the head and hands stuffed with white rags and the bodies with any sort. I dressed them in black pants, red shirts, black cloth boots and white collars; they were so forlorn in the spring that they went to the rag man, but I shall try to make two more before Christmas.

When our little folks need some especial amusement, as when a little bit sick, or on very stormy days, I cut dolls from any old newspaper, stiff brown paper is better, men, women, children, and babies, and then a lot of chairs, sofas, rocking chairs, tables, dishes, knives, forks, and spoons, and make a fine litter, and when we are tired of them they are swept up and burned.

Crandall's toys are very good for those who can afford them. They can be arranged in a great variety of ways, and if one has time many lessons may be imparted in our play with the little folks. Penny toys, chairs, tables, bedsteads, and cradles make up just as nice playhouses for real use as the expensive ones. Our children have bits of red and blue chintz for bedroom carpets, striped wall paper for kitchen and dining room carpets, and gay delaine for the parlor. There is a papa doll six inches tall, a mamma, boys and girls, and a wee baby in the cradle; a black china doll, very much the worse for wear, is "the colored" and reigns in the kitchen.

No matter how cheap the toys are, a little sympathy, interest and help at their play, makes them very nice, and I sincerely pity the little ones who have lovely toys to look at, but too nice to play with.—*The Household.*

Express Companies a Necessity.

For many years before the Post Office Department made arrangements to carry letters to the mining hamlets on this Coast, the Express Companies established their routes, contracted with stage-drivers, employed messengers to carry their precious parcels all over the State and Coast, and pioneered the way for the Postal Service, which came along later.

If, at any time, the Express was a hurtful rival to the Postal Service, it was not made apparent when it was enacted that all letters carried by any person over a mail route should be covered by the amount of stamps required to carry such letters through the mails, for the business of the Express Companies did not fall off, and the Government added so much more to the revenue by the sale of postage stamps.

People were willing, and are willing, to pay extra for the accommodation they get by having their letters carried by Express, and they should certainly have the opportunity to pay for that which will best serve them while no one else is injured by such patronage. Every letter being covered by a three-cent stamp for each half ounce, it is difficult to see where the Government can possibly be the loser by permitting the Express Companies to carry such letters for a slight additional tax, provided the patron thinks he can be benefited by the outlay. What is true of this Coast is true all over the country, and therefore it seems very curious that any Commission should recommend that Express Companies be prohibited from carrying letters, when the people are so greatly benefited. If the Express Service is not a necessity, the people would not stand the extra expense; if it is a necessity, and the Government derives its full revenue from the letters carried, it should be allowed to continue undisturbed.—*Alta California.*

MARBLE CAKE.—White cake—Half a cup of butter, one and a half cups of white sugar, two and a half cups of flour, quarter of a cup of sweet milk, quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, whites of four eggs. Flavor with lemon.

Dark cake—Half a cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar, half a cup of molasses, half a cup of sour milk, yolks of four eggs and one whole egg, half a teaspoonful of soda; spice of all sorts. Put in pans, first a layer of dark cake and then a layer of white, and so on, finishing with a layer of dark cake. Bake in a hot oven. If made according to recipes they can't be beaten.

CORN SOUP.—Take six ears of corn, cut and scrape from the cob so as to get all of the milk, add water enough to prevent it from burning, boil twenty minutes, then add one pint of milk, butter the size of an egg, a little salt and pepper to suit the taste, let it come to a boil, then serve while hot.

One of the best and cheapest implements for stirring the soil of flower pots is an old four-tined table fork.

Personal.

Byron died aged 28 years.

Joseph Cook says that lecturing does not pay.

John B. Gough was once a member of a fire company. That accounts for it.

Mrs. Grant says that the prettiest girl seen in all her travels was at Reno, Nev., railroad station.

Carroll Tilton lives with his mother, in Brooklyn, and is studying for the ministry.

The ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico is said, poor woman, to be showing some signs of returning reason.

The great Napoleon asked Mme. de Metternich at a masked ball if she thought that the Archduchess Maria Louise would have him.

Judah P. Benjamin, the ex-Confederate who has attained both fame and wealth as a lawyer in Europe, has been retained for the claimant in the Tichborn case.

Bancroft, the historian, selected a mettlesome Kentucky saddle-horse, when he wished to ridicule the rumor that he is too feeble to ride on horseback any more.

Gen. Butler looks more like a man of thirty-five than sixty-one, trudging along Broadway, wrapped in a heavy overcoat of fur, and with a glossy tile to cover his bald head.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has, it is reported, just sent to the Treasury $5,500,000 in United States four per cent bonds for registry. He had previously registered $26,000,000 in this security.

Edgar Allan Poe's watch is now owned by a family in Chicago, to one member of which the poet many years ago gave it as security for a debt. It is a gold repeater, and bears Poe's name.

In the list of Georgia lawyers who have received big fees the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* puts Senator Ben Hill first. He received in one case a fee of $140,000, of which $60,000 was paid in cash.

The Pope, who was a great pedestrian in the days of his youth, still distinguishes himself in that way, taking his daily walks in the gardens of the Vatican at such a pace that his attendants can hardly follow him.

Mr. John C. Calhoun, the only grandson of the South Carolinian, who is at the same time his namesake, is a wealthy planter in Arkansas—which does away with the story that he is a saloon-keeper in St. Louis.

A Western newspaper says Bancroft never had any children, but that he is blessed with two nice grandchildren.—[Detroit Free Press. It looks singular; but it might happen.—[New Haven Register. Please tell us how? It looks plural at this distance.

The unveiling and dedication of the New Orleans monument to Stonewall Jackson took place February 22d—the birthday of the man who did his best to weld together the country which Jackson did his worst to tear asunder.

M. Gambetta, who loves a cigar as much as General Grant himself, and who is generally seen with one in his mouth, is ordered by his physicians to give up smoking altogether, unless he wishes to impair seriously his splendid voice.

The late Isaac Butt, lawyer and member of Parliament, was going home late one evening, when he was accosted by a desperate-looking ruffian in one of the suburbs of Dublin, and asked what he was going to stand. "Well," replied Mr. Butt, meekly, "I'm very sorry that I can't give you much, my friend, but what I have we will share. Here," he continued, drawing a revolver from his pocket, "is a weapon which has six chambers. I will give you three, and—" But here the lawyer found himself alone.

Wise Words.

If you would not have afflictions visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.—[James Burgh.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.—[Sir Philip Sidney.

Every man, however wise, requires the advice of some sagacious friend in the affairs of life.—[Plautus.

Always rise from the table with an appetite, and you will never sit down without one.—[William Penn.

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—[H. Fielding.

Affliction is the good man's shining scene; prosperity conceals his brightest rays; as night to stars, woe luster gives to man.—[Young.

Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity is a greater. Possession pampers the mind, privation strains and strengthens it.—[W. Hazlitt.

It is vain to expect any advantage from our profession of the truth, if we be not sincerely just and honest in our actions.—[Archbishop Sharpe.

Our dependence on God ought to be so entire and absolute that we should never think it necessary, in any kind of distress, to have recourse to human consolations.—[Thomas a Kempis.

Gold is Cæsar's treasure, man is God's; thy gold hath Cæsar's image, and thou hast God's. Give, therefore, these things unto Cæsar which are Cæsar's, and unto God which are God's. —[Quarles.

No man is so foolish but he may give another good counsel sometimes, and no man so wise but he may easily err, if he takes no other counsel than his own. He that was taught only by himself had a fool for a master.—[Ben Jonson.

Just in proportion as a man becomes good, divine, Christlike, he passes out of the region of theorizing, system-building, and hireling service, into the region of beneficent activities. It is well to think well. It is divine to act well.—[Horace Mann.

The intoxication of anger, like that of the grape, shows us to others, but hides us from ourselves, and we injure our own cause, in the opinion of the world, when we too passionately and eagerly defend it.—[C. C. Colton.

If length of days be thy portion, make it not thy expectation. Reckon not upon long life; think every day the last, and live always beyond thy count. He that so often surviveth his expectation lives many lives, and will scarce complain of the shortness of his days. Time past is gone like a shadow; make time to come present.—[Sir Thomas Browne.

A Western Editor.

Mr. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is accurately described by our contemporary, the *Graphic*, as "a tall, powerful, handsome man with a big head, and a big heart and a big voice, with a kindly manner, who could not be long in one place without becoming the center of a group. He is one of the finest-looking men in the country, and knows it. Five feet eleven and a half inches tall, he is broad enough to deceive one as to his hight. His face shows that he lives well, and enjoys it. The eyes are bright and quick, with a twinkle of humor in them oftener than not, and his almost white mustache and imperial, which savor of the military, and belie his years, might make him look fierce were it not for a constantly recurring and anything but savage smile, and a not quite soldierly tendency of his hands toward his trousers pockets. But he can use his hands on occasion to better purpose than stowing them in his pockets, as his keen pen is a witness, and Cincinnati roughs have had reason to learn. 'He is an ugly man to wake up,' and 'an awkward man in a row,' as a friend said of him. 'He is powerful, strikes a heavy, savage blow, and makes the fight a hard one, but that done, he is through. He is not a good hater, and is soon over it, forgetting it all, and bearing no malice. He is as big and generous as he looks.' One of his generous impulses was shown at the time of the Chicago fire. When the *Tribune* office went, he did not stop to ask what the need was or to telegraph an offer. The *Commercial* always keeps on hand, in the vault of a bank, a font of type, distributed in the cases, the cases being screwed together in sixes, to protect the type, and for easy handling. This was at the *Tribune's* service, 'and,' said the editor of the latter, "up he came post-haste on the first express, with a ton of type with him, all in its cases, and said, in his jolly way, 'I knew you'd want it.' Twenty-four hours after the office had been burned we were on our feet, and all that type was flying into the sticks. He wouldn't hear of payment, and never took a cent for it."

Lord Byron.

Among the letters which Lord Byron wrote to friends in England during his first tour abroad, one dated at Athens in November, 1810, and not given by Moore, was recently published for the first time. He had left England soon after the "English Bards" came out, and on his return brought with him the first two cantos of "Childe Harold." In this letter he says: "My works are likely to have a powerful effect with a vengeance, as I hear of divers angry people whom it is proper I should shoot at by way of satisfaction. Be it so. The same impulse which made 'Otho a warrior' will make me one also. My domestic affairs being, moreover, considerably deranged, my appetite for traveling pretty well various hopes in this world almost exstatiated with my late peregrinations, my tinct, and not very brilliant in the next, I trust I shall go through the process with a creditable *sang froid*, and not disgrace a line of cut-throat ancestors." He alludes to the fact that he is "happily not married," and in speaking of the marriage of his friend Drury, he says he will never forgive matrimony "for have spoiled such an excellent bachelor." Byron was not married until five years later. The death of his mother occurred just after he reached England, and while he was on his way from London to Newstead.

LONGFELLOW AT HOME.—He dresses in a suit of black broadcloth, and is very much of a democrat. A charming convorsationalist, he has drawn many dear friends to him. He has a marvelous faculty of putting one quite at his ease. Rising early, he takes a comparatively light breakfast, and, if the day is bright, indulges in a walk for several hours, varying his route daily. His rambles sometimes lead him to that great city of the dead, Mount Auburn; occasionally he visits Cambridgeport, and once in a great while he walks to Boston to see his friends or his publishers.

He calls on his printers every day or two when he has anything to put in type and receives or returns proofs of his works. The winters he spends in Cambridge and the summer in his cottage at Nahant. His carriage is erect, and there is little in his manner to suggest his poem "Morituri Salutamus." The warmth of his love is lavished upon his children, who are all in all to him. Indeed, few men enjoy the company of those about them daily as does Mr. Longfellow.—*Phil. Press.*

A MISSIONARY'S DEATH. — Albert Bushnel, the well-known Congregational missionary who died last month in Africa, visited his native place, Rome, New York, about a year ago, for the first time since 1844. Ths entire visit to this country extended over many months. Mr. Bushnel was on his way back to Africa, and had reached Sierra Leone, when he died. During the visit he was taken ill and it is said he then expressed a wish that when he died it might be in Africa, and his illness for this reason hastened his return. His death took place only a few hours after he landed. With him on his first voyage years ago Mr. Bushnel had a companion who died before Africa was reached. In 1845 he married in Africa a young lady who also had gone out as a missionary, but she died within a year. Nine years afterward he married again, and during his late visit he celebrated his silver wedding.

Ben Wade had very little vanity in his composition. When he had been out of Congress a year or two, General Brisbin met him on Pennsylvania Avenue, and expressed his surprise at seeing him "still come to Washington." "Yes," said Wade, "old habits are strong in a man or a beast, and when the time for the meeting of Congress comes round I do feel like setting my face this way. I have come down this time out of curiosity. I had been up there (pointing to the Capitol) so long I thought I would like to see how the fellows get along without me." "Well, Mr. Wade, and what are your impressions about it?" Wade laughed. "They seem," he said, "to be getting along better without me than they did with me. Such a thing is not flattering to a man's vanity, but I guess it is so."

Near Sebastopol the pedestal of a bronze statue has been dug up. It is covered with Hellenic inscriptions belonging to the second century before the Christian era.

Personal.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott has presented the newsboys' reading room with 100 books.

James Redpath says Miss Anna E. Dickinson makes from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum.

Gen. Grant is said to have authorized John Russell Young to say that he was the originator of Sherman's famous march to the sea.

The highest number of votes received by any candidate on the London School Board was by Miss Mullen, she receiving 18,861.

The new Maryland Senator, Mr. Gorman, began life as a page in the Senate, having received his appointment through Stephen A. Douglas.

Queen Victoria's head keeper at Balmoral has died. The Queen sat with his widow during the funeral and walked in the procession behind the coffin.

One of the sons of the late Charles Dickens, Francis J. Dickens, is an inspector in the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, and is now stationed at Fort Walsh.

Tennyson writes two or three lines of poetry every day. His lines fall in pleasant places.—*Free Press.* He sometimes, no doubt, lets one fall in a trout-stream.—*Richmond* (Va.) *Baton.*

When General Grant was in Florida in conversation with a gentleman there, he spoke freely about some incidents of the war—particularly the John Morgan raid on Indians—in connection with Governor Morton, comparing him with Webster; said Morton was the greater man in many respects.

Governor Davis, of Maine, is still comparatively young—only thirty-seven. As a boy he worked on a farm, and went through the public schools. As a soldier in the army he filled up the intervals of fighting with studying Latin and reciting to an officer. After the war he studied and taught.

General Sherman says that the allowances to crippled soldiers in this country exceed far what is granted in any other. The general believes in soldiers' meetings, calling them natural and proper, and adds: "We would be recreant to our cause if we hesitate thus to meet and exchange views on all proper occasions."

Mr. Pullman and his wife have a comfortable fashion of traveling about their native land. They have a luxurious car of their own which is attached to whatever train they wish to take. Most of the railroad magnates indulge themselves in the same way. Mr. Vanderbilt's car attracted considerable attention from the old Commodore when it was first built. Colonel Scott's is very plain.

Queen Victoria has just presented $250 to Private George Dodd of the British Army, in recognition of his gallantry in saving a child from death under the wheels of a tram-car in Dublin. The car was going down a steep incline, and could not be stopped. Dodd sprang forward to snatch the child, and would have paid for his bravery with his life had not the pole struck him and knocked him, with the little one in his arms, clear of the rail.

Frank Leslie's real name was Henry Carter. He adopted the name "Frank Leslie" when he began sketching for the London illustrated papers. He died at the comparatively early age of 58. The first number of his illustrated *News* was issued December 14, 1855. Mr. Leslie lavished his money on a splendid residence at Saratoga, with beautiful grounds 600 acres in extent. This squandering of money brought its meritable result and he failed in 1877. Since then his business has been managed by Mr. England, of the New York *Sun*.

James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, is a scholar and a gentleman of a noble and a kindly nature. One bright trait was never more pleasantly shown than upon the occasion of his marriage the other day when he sent a check of $1,250 to the poor of the parishes in and about Manchester, saying in the accompanying letter to his agent: "Tomorrow, all being well, will be my wedding-day, and in the midst of my own happiness, I should like to mark the day by some little effort to promote the comfort of others in the midst of whom I live." The marriage was conducted in the simplest, most unpretentious manner.

Fact and Fancy.

Uncle Sam has ninety-eight thousand servants in his employ.

Faber, the pencil maker is very wealthy and a great philanthropist.

Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has paid the $5,000 debt of the American club at Paris.

The coming marriage of General Grant's son Jesse is illustrated in the Paris picture papers.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that valentines not sold this season will be kept and warmed over next year.

Rev. Mr. Pentecost tells of a man who was converted by seeing in the theater the sign, "This is the way to the pit."

A Boston physician asserts that when he takes a medicine he must be ignorant of the drug employed or it will do no good.

If we could see others as we see ourselves, there would be more good looking people in the world.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Pittsburg man recently made two unsuccessful attempts to hang himself. The *Oil City Derrick* thinks he must have been a sheriff in his lifetime.

The physicians now contend that to walk or sleep when the stomach is empty makes an injurious draught on the constitution and by-laws of a fellow.

It shocks one's faith in human nature to be accosted on the street after night with: "Uf you blees, gif me a few bennies. I was a Irish sufferer-man."—*Boston Courier.*

Leadville men look with contempt on a man who would wear a collar, but the man who appears without a gold dollar button in the neckband of his shirt can't claim to be dressed up.

Eighteen or twenty base ball players will make a professional visit to Australia next season. Eighteen or twenty are not many, but let us render hearty thanks for even this small deliverance.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers were recently refused accommodations at two hotels in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on account of color. The singers had no difficulty in securing accommodations at the leading hotels in Europe on their tour in that country.

The Stomach of a Horse.

The horse's stomach has a capacity o only sixteen quarts, while that of an ox has two hundred and fifty. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of one hundred and ninety quarts against one hundred of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall-bladder for the retention of a part of the bile secreted during digestion. The horse has none, and the bile flows directly into the intestine as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutritious food. When fed on hay, it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestine. The horse can eat but five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged, during mastication, with four times its weight of saliva. Now, the stomach, to digest it well can contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily ration, of seven pounds, in one and one-half hours, he has swallowed at least two stomachfuls of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestine. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats, it will just fill his stomach, and if as soon as he finishes this we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestine. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the feed, and as a stomachful of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first, it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay; consequently, it seems logical, when feeding a concentrated food like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repasts to be digested.—*Colvin.*

A SHOPPING TOUR.—While in London, on a recent visit, I accompanied an American on a shopping tour, his object being to purchase some presents to take with him back to his native land. After securing several parcels, consisting of trinkets and newly-invented articles, the shop-keeper handed him a small celluloid pin which the customer immediately recognized as being of American manufacture. "But," said the gentleman, "I am from America myself and I do not think it will pay to purchase articles to carry to America which are made there." "Why, sir," said the tender, "six of the eight articles which you have just purchased were made in America, and I can sell you twenty-six more from the same country with pleasure, if you choose to buy." The gentleman left the establishment under the impression that our export trade is in a flourishing condition. So is every one else impressed who has noticed the shop windows and market places of Europe within the last year.

CONGRESSMEN DANCING.—At the Zamacona ball in Washington the venerable Senator Hamlin and the white-bearded Senator Johnston, of Virginia, undertook to enjoy themselves as well as the young people. "The set," says a correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, "was made up for the new Centennial lancers, and neither the Virginia Senator nor his partner were acquainted with the dance. Soon the intricacies of the movement proved too much for them. Senator Hamlin, who is completely *au fait* in the terpsichorean art, became evidently annoyed; and the lady, quick to perceive the confusion caused by her inexperience, stepped out of the figure to beg another to take her place. No sooner said than done, and the dance was carried successfully through. It is said that Hamlin will not need to take lessons in the new hop waltzes, but that he can still trip the light fantastic toe with the best of them."

Of Mrs. Lincoln, the mother of the president, an old neighbor once said to a correspondent of the *Gazette*, of Cincinnati: "My recollection of Mrs. Lincoln is that she was, in the later years of her life, an invalid, and underwent great physical suffering as a result of the privations and exposure she was compelled to undergo in her pioneer life. But she was always gentle, always kind. She had a sweet expression of countenance, though her face bore the lines of great physical suffering. She was far more energetic than her husband, and was gifted with a great relish for the humorous and a keen appreciation of the ludicrous. She used occasionally to scold her husband, but he paid little attention to her 'chirping' as he styled her complaints at his want of activity."

Gen. John F. Wheeless, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Centennial Exposition, will issue an invitation to the citizen soldiers of the United States to participate in the centennial celebration at Nashville, April 24, at which time there will be awarded $2,000 in prizes to the companies exhibiting the highest perfection in drill and soldierly appearance. As it is probable that the equestrian statue of General Jackson will be unveiled, it is anticipated that the military in every State of the Union will be represented on that occasion, "For he more than any other," says General Wheeless in his invitation, "strengthened the bands of our national Union when his mighty will inspired the immortal resolution that 'The Federal Union must and shall be preserved.'"

CALHOUN'S WATCH.—A grandson and namesake of the statesman John C. Calhoun is keeping a saloon in St. Louis. He tends his own bar. A brother of his has a law office opposite to Ben Hill's office in Atlanta, Ga. The St. Louis saloon-keeper has a watch which belonged to the great statesman. It is of the old-fashioned, open-faced kind, in gold cases, made in Liverpool and weighing six ounces. On one side of the cases is an engraving of a dog chasing a rabbit, and on the inside are the words "John C. Calhoun, born (S. C.) March 13, 1782. Died, Washington City, D. C., March 31, 1850."—*N. Y. Herald.*

When a cat gives an entertainment from the top of the wall, it isn't the cat we object to, its the waul.

Pain is the blessed angel that teaches us to avoid danger.

Walks in Winter.

No woman can thrive who persistently remains indoors; and brisk walks should be taken in the coldest weather. Among the earliest preparations which a lady makes for the cold season should be the ordering of a pair of walking shoes—not the light yet unhandsome things so named by many fashionable dealers, but stout, broad-soled articles calculated to bear the roughest usage. Once properly equipped for walking, the out-of-door diversions of the winter season are almost endless. Wealthy people are particularly favored in this respect, as they have but to choose their own amusement. Skating, which is within the ability of the most delicate lady who is not an invalid, may be enjoyed at times throughout the season in all of the northern States, and those who neglect this exercise miss some of the rarest physical exhilaration that is possible to humanity. Cold weather is the finest for horseback riding; a dash through clear, frosty air, or into the teeth of a breeze, will in five minutes turn a languid, pallid damsel into a superb picture of animation and color. All women who will make a determined fight against the influences of the first few cold days and adjust their physical condition to the change of climate instead of hiding behind double windows, will soon and steadily find themselves richly repaid by the mere increase of the joy of living. Even the poorest among them can enjoy the luxury of walking.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH FEMALE HELP.—The editor of the Avoca *Delta* relates his experience in the vain endeavor to employ female help. Numerous fond hearts can feelingly appreciate the situation: "We have been trying for two weeks, but up to the present writing our efforts have been a disastrous failure. One don't like to work where there are children, and we assured her that if she would only come and light our domicile with her countenance we would throw every young one we had into the creek. Another thought there would be too much work, whereupon we proposed to discharge the whole family and live on white-oak bark and elderberries. 'Another wanted the afternoons and Sundays to herself, and we assured her that we wanted her only for an ornament, as we proposed to pay her two dollars a week and do all the work ourselves. Another was taking music lessons, and wanted to know if we had a piano. At once we proposed to buy a six hundred dollar one with carved legs and engage a teacher; but she got mad because we said 'legs,' and wouldn't work for such a 'vulgarian.' In fact, nothing we could say or do was any inducement, and we are hopelessly in eclipse on the girl question."

GOOD NEWS FOR DYSPEPTICS.—We have seen, says one of large experience, dyspeptics who suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food; no liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid liquid fires, and we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved by living on the whites of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for 30 minutes. At the end of the week we have given the half yolk of the egg with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength, and quiet, refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin other food. And all this without taking medicine. Hard-boiled eggs are not half so bad as half-boiled ones, and 10 times as easy to digest as raw eggs, even in eggnog.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of powdered sugar, very dark, one pound of butter, one pound of flour, twelve eggs, one pound of currants well washed and dredged, one pound of raisins seeded and chopped, one-half pound of citron cut in small slips, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cloves, one wine-glass of brandy. Cream the butter and sugar; add the beaten yolks of eggs and half the flour (I brown my flour); put in the spices next, then the fruit; whites of eggs last. Bake at least two hours in a deep dish, well lined with buttered paper. The icing should be stiff and thick. This cake will keep a long time, and is better after it is kept a week or two; be sure and keep it moist. I sometimes use white wine instead of brandy—any kind of liquor will do to keep it. If you are a tetotaller, water will have to be used, but I won't insure its keeping two months.

SOFT GINGER BREAD.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one-half of a nutmeg, one tablespoonful of ginger; do not mix very stiff; two teaspoonfuls of soda (dissolved in a little hot water); put this in last; bake in a quick oven in a square tin.

TO CURE A COUGH.—Roast a lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste.

COFFEE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup of cold coffee, four cups of flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one of cloves, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

BEETS.—Wash; cut off the tops; boil more than an hour; scrape; cut into round slices; pour over them a tablespoonful of butter, heated, with as much vinegar, and season with pepper and salt.

Keep your cellar aired if you wish your milk and butter free from bad tastes.

The Honolulu *Gazette* notes the fact that the schooner *Joseph Wolley* has had its name changed to the *Eugenia Briggs*. This change of title is no doubt for the purpose of enabling the owner to call the boat "she" with some degree of fitness.—*Detroit Press.*

We do not object to publishing obituary poetry if said poetry is not too bad. But when it is of such a character as to make the deceased roll over in his coffin and groan in anguish, we are compelled to decline.

The happiness of every man depends more upon the state of his own mind than upon any one external circumstance; nay, more than upon all external things put together.

Intelligence Items.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1785.

America's exports exceeded the imports over $40,000,000 in October last.

The extension of the Utah Southern is expected to reach Milford within thirty days.

The explosive force of closely confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

Organs are said to have been first introduced into churches by Pope Vitalianus, about A. D. 1670.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible, was organized in 1805, under the name of "British and Foreign Bible Society."

The southern cotton crop this year is estimated at 5,000,000 bales, and the tobacco crop at 600,000,000 pounds, both being larger than in any previous year.

The Union Pacific has now seven hundred miles of steel rails, and it will not be long before its entire track betweenOmaha and Ogden will be laid with steel.

A body projected from the surface of the moon, with a velocity of about 7,700 feet per second, would be detached from that satellite and brought to the earth by terrestrial gravitation.

The teachers in the primary departments of the nine Leadville schools receive $60 per month, and those in the intermediate departments get $70. The schools are excellent in work and spirit.

The Iowa Senate has passed a bill fixing a fine of $2,500 and two years' imprisonment as a penalty for grave-robbing, and making an attempt to rob punishable the same as an actual robbery.

There is just now much discussion over the teaching of German in the public schools of Cleveland, divers citizens being disposed to imitate the example of Chicago, and discard the study.

It is stated that since 1870 Mississippi has spent upon Alcorn university and the two colored normal schools the sum of $290,700. This is exclusive of the expenditures for the colored public schools.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that to write a dunning letter to a creditor on a postal card is illegal, for the reason that such a public method of dunning is damaging to the credit of the person addressed.

A stock company has been formed at Leavenworth, Kansas, representing $25,000 for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and syrup from corn. It will go into operation at once, will employ about one hundred and fifty hands and consume one thousand bushels of corn daily.

It is said that four million three hundred thousand and three hundred head of cattle now roam the Texan ranches. New York follows in point of numbers, with a bovine population of two million one hundred thousand and four hundred. California leads in sheep, with six million six hundred and seventy thousand and six hundred.

The German papers publish the following figures concerning the newspapers and periodicals in existence: In Germany there are 3,778; in Austria, 1,200; in England, 2,500; in France, 2,000; in Italy, 1,926; in Russia, 500. Altogether there are in Europe 13,600 newspapers and periodicals. In Asia there are 388; in Africa, 50; in America, 9,129; and in Australia, 100. The number for the whole world is 23,290.

Fun and Sentiment.

A nagriculturist: The horse doctor.

King Alphonso wears a necklace of beans as a charm.

A rise in beer is threatened, but water will remain at its old prices.

"Soft Snap" and "Phat Purse" are the names of two Leadville mines.

The New York Herald declares that politics, poverty and parade always go together.

The Philadelphia News is authority for the statement that many carpenters are counterfeiters.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press informs the country that the army is not a total abstinence society.

The Sultan has three hundred cooks, It makes the Rochester Express sick to think of his broth.

Advertisements headed "Proposals Received" do not necessarily refer to leap year enterprise.

Idiot fringe will be the favorite style of hair dressing among our most advanced swells this summer.

The Philadelphia Press has discovered a difference between man and wife and woman and husband.

To make beefsteak tender, a Philadelphia boarding house mistress placed it on the railroad track to be run over by the cars.

The Chicago Journal would like to know what the telephone business would have done if the word "hello" had not been invented.

"A woman can't vote in Paris," says the New York Express, "but she can marry all around a Boston woman who can vote twice a year."

It is said titles can be bought abroad for from one hundred to five hundred dollars. The Norristown Herald says this doesn't include the title of gentlemen.

"What a woman can do," is the title of an article in an exchange, but what we want know to is, what a woman can't do when she makes up her mind.—[New York Mail.

Some people are like the siphon, says the Yonkers Gazette. They don't amount to anything till all the airs are drawn out, and even then they have to be below the water mark.

Beecher says that if he had a thousand boys he would make them all gunners by the time they were ten years old. A thousand sons of guns in one family! Pshaw!—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

This is getting to be a well padded world says the Detroit Free Press. There are horse pads, foot pads, hip pads, liver pads, kidney pads, lung pads and stomach pads, and some one will soon have a pad for bald heads.

The debating society of the Young Men's Christian Association of Troy has been discussing the question, "That love seldom prompts woman to marry." If love does not prompt her to marry, why does she elope with the coachman?—New York Commercial.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
no1w WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
se1w C. D. MORIN.

FALL AND WINTER
TRADE,
1879, 1880,
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
au24w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,
HEADERS,
SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
oct7w

REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
SACRAMENTO.
au7w

S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento
First-Class Work a Specialty.
se13-w3m

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

1879. 1880.
Having just received a new and select Assortment of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware,
—AND A—
Full Line of Goods
Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
—THE—
Lowest Prices
—AND THE—
BEST LINE OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS
CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT
A. HAINES',
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. no1w A. HAINES.

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Meusmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town. ja1dw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp per yard..... 42 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McCANNA.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 K St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
oc10w

$1500 TO $6000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 1st, 1880.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A rising has occurred in Smyrna.

Peace has been restored in San Domingo.

Small-pox prevails among horses at Quebec.

The Hill scandal is the sensation in Washington.

The piano-makers' strike in St. Louis continues.

Hartmann, the Nihilist, is coming to America.

H. E. Brown is to be hanged at Ukiah on April 30th.

A saloon was blown down by temperance people, at Dublin, O.

Molly Maguires are making trouble at Rapids City, Illinois.

The ten hour system has been adopted at the Vallejo Navy Yard.

Another Elevated Railroad accident has occurred in New York.

Guy Simmons, aged 16, was found dead Sunday near St. Helena.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred at Los Angeles Sunday morning.

At Santa Rosa Tuesday morning, seven buildings were destroyed by fire.

A Vicksburg dispatch announces the burning of a cotton laden steamer.

Another plan is out for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Darien.

Nine illicit distilleries were captured in Georgia by a recent raiding force.

Patrick Hayes killed his wife and then himself in Philadelphia recently.

W. B. Vickers, a well known journalist, died at Denver, Col., on the 23rd.

Mrs. Morris Cavanaugh was instantly killed near Redwood City Saturday.

The Pennsylvania Greenback State Convention is in session at Harrisburg.

A decided rupture in Russian and French diplomatic intercourse has occurred.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention will be held at Springfield, June 10th.

Fred. Nicols, a mail-driver, has been killed by Indians near Allman, New Mexico.

Sidney Green killed his wife at Lawrenceville, Pa., and then shot himself dead.

The Rhode Island Democrats have nominated Horace M. Kimball for Governor.

The entire business portion of Samana, San Domingo, has been destroyed by fire.

It is proposed by residents of Washington to punish the crime of rape by castration.

Miss Lou. M. James, aged 17 years, committed suicide at San Jose Saturday night.

Walter, of turf frauds fame, has been sentenced at London to 20 years penal servitude.

The cash in the San Francisco Treasury has been found by the experts to be all right.

There are 73,000 persons in Donegal, Ireland, needing relief, and the distress is increasing.

The Treasury has ordered all the interest on the public debt due April 1st paid without rebate.

The Boston Board of Trade urges upon Congress the need of a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

An Italian was found yesterday near Sierra City with his throat cut in a frightful manner.

Daniel Conway, of Erie, Pa., has become violently insane in attempting to solve the "fifteen puzzle."

William Kinser received injuries in a base ball game at Red Bluff, Sunday, which resulted in his death.

Joseph Sugg, who was a soldier under the first Napoleon, died at Los Angeles yesterday, aged 97 years.

An attempt was made at Deadwood, D. T., Saturday, to assassinate George Stokes, of the *Evening Press*.

Two bodies of insurgents have been defeated and captured by the troops of King John of Abyssinia.

John Quinn, leader of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, hanged himself at Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday.

About thirty persons were injured at Lincoln, Pa., Saturday night, by the fall of the floor of a public hall.

Commodore Francis Connor, Commander of the steamship Oregon, died suddenly at Portland on the 23rd.

Immense numbers of guns have been made in England and shipped to China for use against the Russians.

The month allowed by the San Francisco Board of Health to abate the nuisance in Chinatown has expired.

At a fire near Red Bluff, Thursday, one man lost his life and several others narrowly escaped the same fate.

The Indians in New Mexico are getting bolder, and prosecuting their depredations with more activity than ever.

The Government's receipts this month in excess of expenditures and interest amount to $8,631,000.

The order to increase the police force of San Francisco was passed by the Board of Supervisors over the Mayor's veto.

At Port Townsend, W. T., Tuesday night, Jas. F. Sammons and Frank Richoff were drowned by the capsizing of a canoe.

The President has nominated President Angel, of the Michigan University, to be Minister to China, vice Seward, recalled.

W. J. Porter was taken by unmasked citizens from the jail at Alma, Col., and hanged to the ridge-pole of the building yesterday.

Gannon, the leader of the unemployed in their recent demonstration in San Francisco, has been convicted of using incendiary language.

The United States Circuit Court at San Francisco has decided that the law prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations is unconstitutional.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has been merged into the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $45,000,000.

While it is positively asserted in Washington that a new treaty with China has been agreed upon and is now in the hands of the Secretary of State, yet both Evarts and his Asst. Secretary unqualifiedly deny it.

The Seductive Weed,

We have heard the tobacco-user claim that the weed was food and drink to him, but never thoroughly believed him until a British Parliamentary report on adulteration set forth the following schedule: "Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, starch, malt combings, rhubarb leaves, saltpeter, fuller's earth, chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and licorice, scraps of newspapers, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves and straw brown paper." This is convincing. Not only is it food and drink, but it is also house and land, paint-shop and literature, with drugs and condiments and chemicals thrown in *ad lib.* Verily, tobacco is potent, but a little diffusive.—*Boston Transcript.*

That Popular Puzzle.

As puzzle "15" has reached this city, and already puzzled so many heads, we give below its history:

One of the latest devices for the amusement of people is a puzzle which goes by the name of "15." Fifteen square blocks, numbered from 1 to 15, are placed in a square box capable of holding 16 squares, thus leaving one place vacant. The puzzle is to place the 15 out of its regular order, and then by a movement of the blocks, work it into its proper place. This puzzle originated with N. C. Chapman, Esq., postmaster at Canastoto, Madison county. It was his invention. The first one he made found its way to Syracuse, and fell into the hands of an ex-Mayor, who gave it to an invalid lady at Watch Hill, R. I., who was longing for something at which to divert herself. This lady lived at Harvard, Conn., and when she returned home the puzzle became the subject of town talk. Finally it found its way to Boston, Mass., and a manufacturing establishment began turning them upon the market. Another establishment began a little later to do the same thing, when manufacturer No. 1 undertook to stop No. 2 from producing the puzzle, but as it was not patented it could not be done. At last search was made for the inventor and he was found. Whether he parted with his right we do not know, but it is a fact that the puzzle is being manufactured at the rate of 2,000 a day. It has been computed that the number of possible combinations is 1,307,674,368,000,000.

Illegal Fishing.

As we have heard complaints that parties have recently been using nets in certain streams in this locality, we deem it advisable to remind persons that there is a State law regarding the practice which it would be well for them to bear in mind. The law governing the use of nets provides that "every person who shall set, use or continue, or who shall assist in setting using or continuing any pound, weir, set net, trap or other fixed or permanent contrivance for catching fish in the waters of any of the creeks, rivers or sloughs of this State is guilty of a misdemeanor," and that "every person who shall cast, extend, or set any seine or net of any kind for the catching of fish in any stream, river or slough of this State, which shall extend more than one-third across the width of said stream, river or slough at the time and place of such fishing, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than fifty days nor more than six months, or both. Where fines are collected one-half the sum goes to the person or persons giving information of the illegal practice.

An Inhuman Practice.

There are men in the world so closely allied to the brute creation, that a transformation of positions might be made without any material advantage to the brute, while the animal in human form could not be lowered very materially in the scale of humanity. There should be a law enacted making it a gross misdemeanor to drive a team into town such a day as yesterday and leave them to stand in the cold and rain the greater part of the day, when the city is well supplied with livery stables where warm shelter can be obtained for the small sum of fifty cents. Any individual who has no regard for the comfort of his work-animals should himself be forced to stand out in the rain until brought to a true sense of human understanding, and a proper regard for the dumb animals on which he relies for his livelihood. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might not be out of order.

What Smoking Does for Boys.

A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under 15 whom he observed smoking, was led to examine into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for his purpose thirty-eight, aged from 9 to 15, and carefully examined them. In twenty-seven he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart and more or less desire for strong drink. In twelve there were frequent bleedings of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep and twelve had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing the use of tobacco for several days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored. Now this is no "old wife's" tale, as these facts are given under the authority of the *British Medical Monthly.*

A Monstrous Fraud.

We are in receipt of a circular on the text-book question, with the above heading. We are sorry to admit it, but we suppose it is true, as those having text-books to be placed in our public schools are familiar with the manner of proceeding in such cases. We are opposed to the formation of Boards of Education in the various counties of the State to be run as rings in public school matters. Notwithstanding the obscurity that rests on Sec. 7, Art. IX., of the Constitution, we believe it was the intention to place the matter in the hands of the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties, and we think it should be left there until the matter has been thoroughly tested at least, there is no use "whipping the devil around the bush" on this or any other question. We must stand up fair and square to the work as pointed out by the fundamental law, and then we shall avoid all "monstrous frauds on our public schools."

Slowly by Degrees.

Up to this time, at the last session of the Legislature, Governor Irwin had signed upward of 200 bills passed by that body. The number thus far by the present Legislature is less than fifty. Owing to the peculiar routine which bills must undergo in the hands of the State Printer, in order to get through with the most important bills on file, the Legislature will have to remain in session a week or two longer than the regular session, as the bills passed on the last night will have to be printed and undergo inspection at the hands of the Committee on Printing.

All Moonshine.

Our learned neighbor of the Colusa *Sun* has been studying moonology, and declares that from two or three years' observation he is led to the belief (theoretical of course) that the present moon is indicative of dry weather. We are glad, however, that he is not so wrapt up in his theories as to wish to see this prediction prove true. But we agree with brother Green that the moon does have some effect on the climate. We know of a Woodland gentleman who was out to the Good Templars' Lodge, and who on reaching home endeavored to make his way up stairs, but he was positively unable to "climate." The moon did it.

Fire at Washington.

Wednesday night shortly before 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the residence of Frank O'Farrel, at Washington. The house was totally destroyed, but much of the furniture was saved. The bedding and clothing of the family were all burned. A yard engine from the railroad shops at Sacramento went over and exhausted its supply of water in an effort to quench the fire. It then returned to the shops and got a water cart and went back to the ruins, but too late to save the property. The loss amounted to about $1,500. There was but little insurance.

Wells Fargo & Co's Letter Express.

Through W. F. Moses, the Express Agent of this city, we have recieved a circular containing the report of a Commission appointed by the Postoffice Department, which takes the position that Wells Fargo & Co. should be prohibited from carrying letters as "being at variance with both the letter and spirit of the Postal Law; that its operation is calculated to injure and degrade the postal service." The circular also contains a number of editorials from the leading journals of this State strongly denouncing the action of the Postal Department. It is not a little strange that such a damaging depredation should have been permitted to exist for so many years merely to be exploded in a wreath of glory to decorate the model brow of the ingenius postal head. Moreover it is a sad commentary on the unthinking functionaries who have preceded General Key in the position now made pre-eminent among the controlling powers of the Government. The postal reforms of this mighty man give hope of the early period when passenger coaches will be no more; when the telegraph will cease to transmit its electric currents, when steamboats for travel will be as a phantom pinioned on the thread of memory, and people will be compelled to plaster their backs with a coat of three-cent postage stamps and crawl into the mail bags when desiring to take a trip to a neighboring town. The people of this coast have come to look upon Wells Fargo & Co's Express as one of the established institutions of the land, and business men have learned to regard its facilities in point of safe and expeditious transmission of letters as almost indispensable to their interests. They have carried letters on this coast with safety and dispatch to remote points where there were no postal facilities whatever; and while they have offered superior inducements to the public, they have at the same time increased the Postoffice Revenue. The intimation that they are in the habit of carrying letters of more than one-half ounce in weight for one postage, is untrue, as any one can testify who has ever had any dealings with the Company. But it is not necessary to record these facts, as they are familiar to every inhabitant of the coast. It would indeed be a calamity to the people of this coast if these facilities for sending letters by express were now cut off. No mail facilities have so adequately discharged the service and it is not likely they will hereafter. So long as the Government receives its full revenue on every letter transmitted, it certainly ought to be satisfied with the gratuitous service performed by this Company, if the people are willing to pay extra for the greater facilities. The reason of the Commission is punctilious, contorted and indefensible. While it completely ignores the peculiar exigencies of this country, it takes no account whatever of the actual services rendered in this region in former days, and for which they received no compensation further than the people who patronized them were willing to pay. The report should be laid on the top shelf and there permitted to remain until the people themselves find occasion to complain that these enlarged facilities are detrimental to their interests.

A Chapter on Advertising.

The following article on this subject we clip from the Sacramento *Bee* and commend it to the business men of Woodland as worthy of their attention:

There is advertising and there is advertising. There is a slouchy, slovenly, careless method of informing the public through the types what wares a merchant has, and there is the brisk, crisp, sharp and breezy method, a method which will at once catch the eye and attract attention and perusal. There is nothing in the world of so much advantage to a sound business man as a good advertisement, judiciously timed, well-devised and put together and arranged in an attractive style; and there is nothing so useless to the same man as a miserable little sickly specimen of an advertisement, loosely jointed, poorly constructed, and sneaking off in some out-of-the-way corner, crouching down and squeezing itself as if afraid to see the light. The money which many merchants have thrown away on little handbills and circulars would go far toward paying the national debt, and has not, we venture to say, attracted as much attention nor brought in as much custom as one-tenth the amount, spent judiciously in newspapers, would have done. A judicious business man will make $100 go further than another one would $1,000. Furthermore, the judicious man knows when to expend as well as where. He knows at about what season of the year or during what event a lavish display of printers' ink will bring him in a handsome return, and at what time comparative economy in this line is the source of wealth. There is more of a science in advertising than most people think. A good advertiser is often of as much importance as a good manager, and the man who has mastered the science will succeed in life nine times out of ten.

Relating to the Killing of Doves.

It is to be hoped that the bill now before the Legislature to protect game and fishes will be amended in one particular at least. It provides a close season for doves until July 1st. This provision is not suited to all sections of the State. The doves come here in April, and by June 1st the young ones are fit to shoot. Few breed here any way, and there is no reason for protecting them until July. Doves are the only birds we have to shoot during the summer months, and the open season might as well be June 1st as not. However well the bill as it now stands may be suited to some localities it certainly is not to this; and it is to be hoped that it will be amended when it comes up for passage.

A Timely Caution.

Several weeks ago, says the Stockton *Independent*, Gen. E. Canavan cut a corn on his foot until it bled. The wound became almost an incurable sore, his foot and leg swelled, and he became afflicted with a severe and constant pain in his side. Fearing blood poison, he took a trip to the sulphur springs, where he remained until he found relief. He returned to the city a day or two ago, but thus far has been unable to wear a boot upon the injured foot. Cutting corns to the quick is a practice that has frequently resulted seriously. The death of the late M. Stamper resulted from blood poison caused by cutting a corn too deeply.

A Love Letter.

A Knights Landing damsel recently sent the following pathetic epistle—delicate billet doux—to a gallant knight of the tender passion:

DEER WILL—Doant kum to see me eny mor for a whail eny way. Panther has got awfully skeered abont burglers, and he sits up every nite till late with a double-barrelled shot-gun watching the back yard. He put moren a pound of led into Brown's newfoundland dog, which was cummin ove the fens after a bone last nite.

The rose is red, the violet blew,
I wouldn't kum now if I was you.
Most lovingly yours, SUE.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co.'s San Francisco Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific Coast inventors, for the week ending March 9, 1880: O. J. Backus, S. F., tin vessel; J. A. Ball, Oakland, Cal., attachment for dredging machines; E. O. Bennett, Santa Clara, Cal., paper-bag machine; J. K. Hogan, Placerville, Cal., peach stoner; L. B. Lathrop, Hollister, Cal., hay press; R. W. Lewis, Sacramento, Cal., signal lantern; H. E. Wright and R. Shubb, Stockton, and J. Klees, Sacramento, Cal., grain separator.

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.
HENRY PROVOST vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the HON. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said Insolvent, HENRY PROVOST, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County of Yolo, on the NINETEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, County Clerk.
By JOS. LABUSIER, Deputy.
mh18w5t

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND for the County of Yolo, State of California.
JOHN D. WINTERS vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the HON. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Insolvent, JOHN D. WINTERS, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, at the city of Woodland, in said County of Yolo, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1880, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.
mh4w5t

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county, until April 12th, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., for furnishing Meat to the County Hospital for One Year from time of letting contract. Bidders to specify prices of different qualities of meats—Beef, Pork and Mutton. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. K. SMITH, Clerk.
mh14wtd

Stockholders' Notice.

The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors for the BUCKEYE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of said Corporation, on the FIRST SATURDAY IN APRIL, 1880, at 10 o'clock A.M.

WITNESS, March 15th, 1880.
V. MORRIS, Secretary.
mh25w3t

Grangers' Meeting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF YOLO Grange No. 14 at Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodland, on SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD, at 2 P.M., when business of importance will be attended to.

N. WYCKOFF, Secretary.
mh25w2t

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing that the

DEPOT LUMBER YARD AT WOODLAND,

.....HAVE A.....

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

G. W. LYFORD,
Agent at Woodland.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO
mhldw

Fashionable Millinery!

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

Have just received their

Spring and Summer Stock

Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of

MILLINERY GOODS!

And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also, Agents for the Celebrated

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
mh15w

CAPITAL HOTEL,

MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.

Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. jaldw

FOR SALE—A NEW SPRING WAGON.

For particulars, apply to DR. DICK, Over WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON'S Drug Store. mh7dtf

SMITH'S AMERICAN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
200 Post, and 201, 203 and 205 Dupont Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

☞ **Sign of the Town Clock.** ☜ **NO. 79 J STREET,**
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. ja10w

KING'S PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN

.....FOR THE.....

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1880!

.....WILL BE AT.....

KNIGHTS LANDING.....In March
CACHEVILLE.....In April
MADISON.....In May
WINTERS.....In June
QUICKSILVER AND KNOXVILLE...In July
BARTLETT OR ALLEN SPRINGS during August and September.

From 1st to 15th of each month at the above named places, and the balance of time at the Home Gallery in Woodland.

Best Arranged Portable Studio in the State.

Best Instruments, Accessories, and Outfit of any traveling gallery in the State.

Add to this the reputation of making the Best Photographs of any one outside of San Francisco.

And that this is the last chance, being

MY LAST TRIP AND LAST YEAR

In Yolo County.

Draw your own conclusions as to the propriety of giving this notice your attention.

Respectfully,
JOS. W. KING, Photo. Artist.

Twenty-Fourth Year in the Business.
1856 mh4w3m 1880

Now is the Time

TO OBTAIN A

GREAT BARGAIN!

Dr. Ray's Fine Property

IN WOODLAND FOR SALE!

Either as a whole or subdivided to suit customers!

SEVEN ACRES

Four acres in Alfalfa, one acre in Bearing Almonds—six years old, two acres in Fruit Trees and Vines,

TWO NICE HARD-FINISHED HOUSES,

Four good Wells of Water, also Hydrant Water; a good and commodious NEW BARN with large yard attached;

Brings a Monthly Rental of about $50.

For terms apply to J. K. SMITH, Woodland, or to DR. D. RAY, Modesto.
Oct. 30th, 1879. fe25dwtf

The Event of the Season.

On *March 10th*, 1880, will be published the *first number* of

RIDLEY'S
FASHION MAGAZINE,

CONTAINING IN ITS

100 Large Quarto Pages,

Interesting Stories, in Prose and Verse,
Useful Home Articles,
Amusing and Instructive Sketches,
Two Mammoth Fashion Plates,
Profuse Illustration of the Fashion of the Day,

With the LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES of each article, *clearly stated*, affording an opportunity for Shopping in an intelligent and Economical manner.

SINGLE NUMBER, 15 cts. 50 cts. per year.

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for *Our Economy Combination Circular*, by which money may be saved, and the FASHION MAGAZINE obtained FREE.

Extraordinary inducements to Agents for 1880.

Address,

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 313½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street,
New York City, N. Y.
fe29dw

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.

Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. mhldw

A. D. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce generally.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
jal4w

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

That Bright, Beautiful new Book, The

COMPLETE HOME Full of practical information. The **young** housekeeper's **Guide.** The housewife's **friend.** Everything connected with **HOUSES** and **HOMES, families** and **children** that a young woman should learn and a married woman know. Beautifully bound and illustrated. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies daily. **Also,**

The ILLUSTRATED

UNIVERSAL HISTORY A magnificent work of the World's Great Grand History, from the birth of Nations to the present time. Ancient, Middle and Modern, **three** volumes condensed into one Royal Octavo of 700 pages. The cheapest book of history ever published. **Also,** that Thrilling New Book,

OUR

WESTERN BORDER which tells with **fascinating** interest of the deeds and dangers, exploits and triumphs of the **Pioneers of ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.** Sells rapidly. One agent orders 1,000 copies, another sells 23 in one day. Agents wanted everywhere for these popular books. For circulars and liberal terms address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
mh7dwlm **San Francisco, Cal.**

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.

WHERRY & SAFFORD,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,

YOLO, CAL.
fe12w

LORING'S SPECIFIC! | **A BLESSING** —TO— *Suffering Humanity.*

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY

—FOR—

Dyspepsia in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Strength, Nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Periodical Sick Headache, Sinking, all gone feeling at the Stomach, Piles, etc.

It cures the very worst cases, no matter how severe or long standing. If there be a human being on the face of the earth suffering from either of these distressing complaints, let him be assured that in Loring's Specific he will surely find relief.

The proprietor has abundant testimonials from persons of the highest standing.

Price, One Dollar.

DR. THOS. G. LORING, Prop'r, Portland, Me
Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Apothecary,
a22w3m Woodland.

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Office and Kitchen

FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Specially in Cheap Hard Wood and Black Walnut Stock.

Orders Respectfully Solicited.

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.

W. D. COMSTOCK,

Cor. K and 5th Sts. Sacramento.
mh18w3m

The Thoroughbred Stallion

KEYSTONE!

Will stand the present season at the

Fashion Stables, Woodland,

—AND—

At my Ranch, Eight Miles North of Woodland.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

KEYSTONE was bred by Jas. A. Douglas, is a beautiful dapple brown horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high and weighs 1,125 lbs. He was sired by Langford; First Dam, Yolona, by Norfolk; Second Dam Mary L, by Ashland; Third Dam, Lola Montez, by Grey Eagle—for Gray Eagle see "Turf Register." The dam of Lola Montez, by Trumpeter, by Rolla, by Sir Archie. (See "Turf Register," also "American Stud Book," pages 291 and 683.) For Norfolk by Lexington, and Langford by Belmont—see also the "Turf Books." There is absolutely no cross in Keystone that is not authentic and duly recorded in the "Turf Records" as thoroughbred and first-class. He will be bred to a few mares this season, at $25 the season, at my Ranch and at the Fashion Stables in Woodland.
mh18w3m H. S. BROWN.

DRESS-MAKING

.....AND.....

Millinery Establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICE

For the Spring 1880.

MRS. H. KAREWSKY,
(Formerly Miss Moses.)

Would respectfully inform her friends and the ladies of Yolo Co., that she is still at the **WHITE HOUSE** ready to fill any orders for making dresses in the latest and most fashionable Styles—as usual. In addition to her dress-making establishment, she has just received and is now opening out a fine assortment of

MILLINERY,

Consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the Latest Styles and Patterns. *Hats Pressed at Short Notice.*

The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. fe25dw

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES!

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER,

—ON THE—

Cor. of Second and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE,

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

☞ I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the R.R. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,
Ja25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD
WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. oc1w

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1878. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind.

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For reference apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's, Lumber Yard.

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento. ja1w

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

Family Groceries

AND PROVISIONS!

Cash Paid for All Kinds of

POULTRY!

Store Opp. Washington Hall,

WOODLAND. fe27w

DR. I. N. HODGEN,

DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs,

Main Street, Woodland, Cal. de15w

THE CLYDESDALE AND BELMONT STALLION,

BLACK PRINCE!

Will make the season of 1880 at my Ranch,

2½ Miles S.W. of Woodland,

☞ For particulars see posters, or inquire of

M. LEMAN, Proprietor,
mh18w1m